THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1932—VOL. XXIV, NO. 116

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Gibson Plea Arouses France

Czech Greets German Again

Dublin Raises a Hard Issue

Bonus Would Down the Dollar

Canada Budget Is Arraigned

Manchuria Opens to League

THE Disarmament Conference comes swiftly to discussion of concrete proposals. Chairman Hugh Gibson of the American delegation urges abolishing of heavy mobile guns, tanks, and poison gases, and is backed by Britain, Italy, Germany, and many smaller powers. Gibson holds this plan would serve the French thesis of security first by removing the weapons that make invasion possible. French Premier Tardieu replies caustically that any weapons may become aggressive and clings to the French proposal of a League police army which shall maintain order by international brute force. The international police idea has few friends. Mr. Gibson makes vigorous efforts to push his proposal to a vote within a week—to bring it to the point of definite action while it still holds the center of the stage.

¶ Czechoslovakia breaks the official silence long existing between it and Germany. "I'm glad you're elected!" in effect President Masaryk wires President von Hindenburg. "We're glad you wired!" in effect exclaim both Czechs and Germans. Whereafter everybody talks at once, ancient differences fade out, bright settlements for cloudy questions present themselves, and all Europe smiles and cheers up. All because the elderly scholar at the head of the Czech state has a happy impulse to do the right thing and is big enough to obey it.

¶ The Irish Free State is seen as projecting the full question of whether a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations has the right to secede. London believes Dublin is following an impossible course in preparing both to drop the oath and to participate in the Ottawa Imperial Economic Conference. The Dail may not pass the oath bill President de Valera will offer on April 20, or the Senate thereafter may turn it down. If both approve it, then Britain may do something about the market where 96 per cent of Ireland's exports go. London recalls something said by Mr. Gladstone long ago: "Where Ireland is concerned it is never the ineyitable, but always the unexpected, that happens."

¶ Congress sees Democratic leaders in both Senate and House align themselves against the cash bonus for war veterans. To print notes in the sum of $2,000,000,000 for this purpose would drive the dollar down to 20 cents. Senator Robinson says if printing money had been practicable this method would have been used in balancing the budget. Representative Rainey says the proposed note issue would reduce the gold coverage to 6.7 per cent, the lowest in the world. Bonus advocates appear not to understand these vital things, say the leaders. There does seem to be a bottom even to the pocket of that cheerful and generous old gentleman known as Uncle Sam.

¶ Canada sees Col. J. L. Ralston, Nova Scotia Liberal, lead a bitter onslaught on the budget. He declares the boasted trade balance has been secured, not by increasing exports but by curtailing imports, total figures having fallen off 50 per cent in two years. He sees the budget balanced only by omitting unemployment relief and railroad financing, and doubts whether people realize they are being asked to pay $6 on every $100 invested in necessities outside of food. He calls the prime mistake raising an average tariff of 24 per cent to 35 per cent, killing trade and drying up the source of revenue. The Government, in turn, will present its view of the case. Politicians appear to have no balanced sense of art—they never try to give but one side of the picture.

¶ Manchuria will be visited by Lord Lytton's League of Nations commission, after all. The visitors had halted at the border when informed by the Manchu state that Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese member, would not be welcomed. But Japan, which invited the commission to Manchuria, says all its members will be very welcome. And although this is a flat reversal for President Henry Pu Yi's Government, it goes. Whereupon Japan, having mislaid its sense of humor, does a characteristic thing—it chides Wellington Koo for having called Henry Pu Yi's régime a mere puppet state.

¶ Detroit sees the back seat driver come into her own. The Women's Safety Committee finds her a definite safety factor in automobiling. The committee is giving four lessons—perhaps in the high art of soft speech. A woman can tell a man driver anything—if she will only learn the right tones for the telling.

Yugoslav Official Insists on Wage Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Belgrade, Yugoslavia

OFFICIALS of the little village of Petrovats, in Macedonia, have of their own accord reduced their salaries by approximately half, that of the Mayor falling from 1200 to 600 dinars a month, of the executive secretary from 2000 to 1500, of the clerk from 1400 to 800, and of the porter from 700 to 500.

At first the council reduced the pay of the executive secretary only to 1800, since it is he who does most of the work, but he felt that such a cut was insufficient and insisted on eliminating 300 dinars more.

Dry Head Says Pay Cut Would Crush Morale

Woodcock Finds Other Ways to Economize Without Harm

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 12 — Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, prohibition director, has found means by which the prohibition bureau can absorb most of the $1,000,000 cut in enforcement funds proposed by the Senate without jeopardizing its present standard of efficiency.

If such a cut is deemed wise the bureau, with its increased knowledge, can probably keep its enforcement activities at the present level, but if the cut is not found imperative, the bureau's operations can be increased just that much more, Colonel Woodcock said after studying the financial estimates of the bureau for next year.

Colonel Woodcock believes that the cut could best be taken in three branches of the service:

1. In the training school system where practically every agent has had three months of schooling and where there is no large group of students.

2. In the supervision of permitees for the manufacture of industrial alcohol where there is duplication today.

3. In the office of assistant administrator in each of the 12 enforcement districts.

Would Curtail Work

The director said that he had intended to put the 24 school instructors in tax collecting work next year and that his campaign in that line will be curtailed if there is a cut. Neither will the supervision over alcohol permits be so strict if it is not checked by both the prohibition bureau and the bureau of industrial alcohol, he pointed out. "These," he explained, "are the places a cut would do the least damage."

The savings in these three items, Colonel Woodcock estimated, would amount to about $500,000. In addition, the bureau ought to have about $200,000 of the present appropriation left at the end of the fiscal year because of efficient operation making a total saving of about $700,000, as against the $1,000,000 proposed in the Senate.

The prohibition bureau last year, by tax collections, sales of confiscated automobiles and other sources of revenue, cut its operating expenses to $4,200,000. In addition, materials seized by prohibition agents, a large portion of which was turned over to government departments, were appraised at $24,000,000. Actually, it was pointed out, the "bureau did not cost anything last year."

Pleas to Maintain Pay

Colonel Woodcock pleaded that there be no salary cuts for members of the prohibition staff. "The effect of a cut in salaries on the morale would be fearful," he declared. He pointed out that successful service is largely dependent on the amount of initiative and enthusiasm shown by individual agents. The service is just getting to a point where it is reflecting this attitude in a large measure, he said. "We have promised our men a future in the service," Colonel Woodcock declared.

Leaving last night for New York, the director termed New York a "weak point" in the enforcement line and said that effort is going to be made to clean it up. The enforcement curve reveals that results there per agent are on the upgrade, he said.

Monthly enforcement figures published by the bureau today showed gains over last month and over March a year ago in the number of arrest cases and in automobile and still seizures, characterized by Colonel Woodcock as a "very satisfactory showing." Court activity was also greater during the month.

CHILE SAYS VOLCANIC ACTION IS SUBSIDING

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 12 (AP)—Volcanic eruptions which had terrorized villagers in the foothills of the Andes for two days appeared to be subsiding today and the sun shone feebly from a sky only partially hidden by clouds of fine volcanic ash.

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., April 12 (AP)—Government officials made tentative preparations today to evacuate the 80,000 inhabitants of Mendoza Argentina's principal western city as erupting Andean volcanoes continued to cover a wide area with dust and gases.

More than 14 inches of ashes lay over some of the territory today,

TOKYO DEFENDS MILITARY ACTS IN GENEVA NOTE

Reasons for Continued Occupation of Manchuria Given to League

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, April 12—Japan today gave members of the League a forceful memorandum defending Tokyo's policies in Manchuria, particularly supporting the necessity of the new Manchu Government and at the same time reiterating the impossibility of withdrawing Japanese troops.

This diplomatic defense is apparently to anticipate the sharp attack on the autonomous Manchu state which is brewing in many capitals, not least in Geneva, where refusal to permit Dr. Wellington Koo to enter its territory with the League commission has made an unfavorable impression.

The Japanese argument runs that following the military occupation of Manchuria, last September, two courses were possible. Either the Chinese could have reorganized and rallied their forces, or local groups could have established separate governments. The first course, which the Chinese obviously attempted to follow, was blocked by the Japanese army in the words of the present memorandum, because of "the great danger which would have been presented by the reassembling of the Chinese forces."

Had China been willing to negotiate privately with the Japanese troops on its soil, then perhaps the Manchu state would not have been necessary, asserts Tokyo. But failing the private negotiations, Japan was forced to crush the Chinese army and foster a puppet state movement.

Tokyo then attempts to build up a case for continued military occupation of Manchuria by recounting vast numbers of rebel and outlaw movements which persist.

By this reasoning it is apparently clear that President Pu Yi's Government has more active opposition than it has support apart from the Japanese troops. But this point escapes the Japanese diplomats, who stress the serious opposition to the new state without realizing its implications.

TOKYO, April 12 (AP)—The Japanese Government will endeavor to assure the safety of Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese assessor with the League of Nations inquiry commission, if he goes into Manchuria with the commission, the Foreign Office announced today.

The new government of the Manchurian federated state notified the League Commission yesterday that Dr Koo would not be welcome. Japan would disregard this opposition, the Foreign Office said.

"Since Japan has undertaken, for the time being, to preserve peace and order in Manchuria," a spokesman added, "we must see that no harm comes to Dr. Koo wherever it lies in Japan's power to protect him, which means everywhere Japanese troops are stationed."

Landowners Turn Spanish Estates Over to Jobless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Several owners of large estates in Villaneuva, near Cordoba, have agreed to turn part of their lands over to unemployed agricultural workers for a period of six years, at the same time donating a sum equivalent to $3200 for the purchase of seed.

Other farmers in the small town of Baena have announced they will provide work for 1000 laborers in their fields at once and increase that number of conditions warrant.

These are the first constructive steps taken by the landowning class, who heretofore have for the most part refused to coöperate with the Government. In many cases they had deliberately reduced their usual quota of farm laborers, preferring to let their lands remain fallow rather than concede anything to aid the Government in solving the agricultural problem.

A drastic bill forcing landowners either to employ a sufficient number of laborers to till their fields or turn their lands over to the Government was passed recently by the Cortes, but has not yet become operative. This bill empowers the local police in each province to estimate the normal working force of the farms and report to a governmental committee.

Mexico to Develop Its Oil Industry

MEXICO CITY, April 12 (By U. P.)—Development of Mexico's lagging petroleum industry will be encouraged in every way by the Department of Industry, an official announcement reveals.

The industry department program includes amending the present oil law so as to grant exploitation concessions to the concerns which have secured exploration permits whenever those companies discover oil, the rushing through of all pending applications for exploitation permits and support of any movement tending to persuade the Treasury Department to reduce both internal and export taxation on petroleum.

The program also provides for establishment of a semiofficial oil company in which the Government would hold 50 per cent of the shares, to be paid for by the nation's oil lands, so that the Government may supply its own petroleum needs and also regulate oil prices whenever necessary

Pan-American Day to Stress Need of Trade and Good Will

Second Meeting in Two Years Due to Consider Ways of Removing Obstacles to Increased Business Among the Americas

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 12—Pan-American Day to be celebrated on April 14 for the second time within the last two years, is significant for reasons other than good will. More particularly is it a day for bringing forth and studying facts and figures relating to the economic and commercial relations between the Latin-American nations and the United States.

Already, some $5,500,000,000 of northern money has gone for investment purposes in those lands of the Caribbean, and into those stretching off into the south Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. More dollars will probably follow for a great market, scarcely touched, is awaiting development.

Primarily, the peoples of Latin America are agriculturists and producers of raw materials. They must sell wheat, sugar, coffee, tin, copper and oil in order to buy automobiles, steel rails, locomotives, chemicals and paper.

Their lands are vast storehouses of the raw materials which the peoples of the United States demand in a nation-wide industrial activity. The $5,500,000,000 is plentiful reason for the investors of the north to look with newly developed interest, this Pan-American Day, toward the south.

Import and export figures between Europe and the United States are set up as totals to be studied by the United States and the Latin-American nations, as northern interests turn more actively to this potential southern market. And especially, as turning they discover that "one-crop" and "two-crop" countries have become peculiarly susceptible to the dangers of trade slumps and the suffering following in their wake. With this knowledge in hand close attention is being given to ways and means of diversification.

The following data, prepared by the Department of Commerce, briefly tell the story of a trade-target at which Latin America and the United States may aim if

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

SHORT SELLING OFF IN RECENT STOCKS SLUMP

Whitney Cites This to Show Bear Interest Not a Factor

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 12 — Mr. Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, in resuming his testimony before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee today, contended that recent declines in stock values had not been accompanied by increases in short selling.

Although the short seller customarily makes his profit on a falling market, Mr. Whitney introduced statistical material which showed, he asserted, that in recent days the short interest not only has not been active, but has actually declined.

The committee agreed to adjourn to Monday.

In part, Mr. Whitney maintained that the result was due to recent more stringent rules against short selling by the stock exchange. Mr. Claude Branch, counsel for the Senate Committee, took exception to some of the conclusions drawn by Mr. Whitney, and directed the inquiry into a discussion of safeguards now provided by the exchange to halt "bear raids," or organized efforts to demoralize the market by waves of short sales.

Drop in Short Sales

In the decline of stock prices this month, Mr. Whitney said, there has been a drop in short sales, amounting to a falling off of 429,503 as between March 31 and April 7. Mr. Whitney contended that in the recent decline the number of short sales had nothing to do with the price of stocks, that in fact, the short interest did not cause the decline, but simply went along with it.

"In spite of very serious events in the past two or three weeks, that would normally have sent the market down," Mr. Whitney continued, "the short interest actually declined."

Mr. Whitney blamed the general public "for trying to give the United States away" on the stock market. Instead of increasing the short interest — or those who speculate with the expectation of profit from a decline in securities — has steadily decreased in force with recent declines in values, he declared.

Glass Against Hearing

The head of the stock exchange gave no support to the story of the so-called "billion dollar bear raid" which is now revealed to have been the cause of the Senate investigation. While no name was specifically mentioned several Senators informally asserted that Mr. George Barr Baker, former Secretary of President Hoover, had been the one who warned Senator Frederic C. Walcott (R.) of Connecticut of the alleged impending raid, which would have operated last Saturday. It was Senator Walcott who got in touch with Mr. Whitney, and who was largely responsible for the hearing.

Once Mr. Whitney had branded the whole rumor as fantastic, there was a disposition among some of the committee to attack the hearing, among whom Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia was the foremost. Other conservative senators still believe something untoward will be developed, while the radical members of the committee, led by Senator Smith W. Brookhart (R.) of Iowa are eager to continue.

NICARAGUAN GUARD NAMES LINE OFFICERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 12—The Department of State here has been informed that under the date of April 2 there are 35 Nicaraguan line officers in the Nicaraguan Guard.

Sixty-three additional officers are available since their recent graduation from the Military Academy, and 80 more will be ready for duty following graduation Dec. 8. This move is in line with the withdrawal of United States marines from Nicaragua as soon as the guard is sufficiently officered.

SHRILL POLICE WHISTLES ADD TO BOSTON'S DIN

Report of Sound Expert on City Noises Based Upon Many Tests

Shrilling blasts of policemen's whistles are contributing their share of noises in Boston which can be entirely or partially eliminated, according to a report just made public by Dr. W. R. Barss, Cambridge sound expert who recently made a survey to find out just how noisy Boston is.

Dr. Barss was called into action by the Boston Noise Commission, formed by Mayor Curley last year as the first step in a drive to rid the city of unnecessary hoots and toots, squeaks and creaks, rattles and other public disturbances.

The report, which includes actual tests in 63 locations in Greater Boston, has been in the hands of the commission for recommendations as to ways and means to best curb noises called "unnecessary." Shortly Mayor Curley will receive the findings and give his approval to what he believes is the best solution to the problem. Appropriations will then be forthcoming and a permanent committee will be appointed.

Dr. Barss, who has been analyzing noise in its many forms for more than 15 years, deals with sound as though it were a substance. He actually picks it up, listens to it, records it, throws it down and then finds another noise to play with. And one must remember that noise cannot be seen, except, of course, on the intricate machines that record noise in the form of sound waves.

In his Boston survey, the sound specialist made his tests where conditions were as nearly as possible the same except for grades. Noise levels, he explains, are higher at the foot of a grade than at the top, except under unusual conditions when the street is paved with cobblestones.

The report is given in figures of decibels, and Dr. Barss explains a decibel as meaning the smallest change of sound intensity perceptible to the average normal ear. He says a whisper at four feet registers about 10 decibels. Tests were made at maximum and minimum traffic values. Individual street-car, truck and automobile noise was measured as the vehicle passed at approximately the same distance from the observer.

Street widths, height, material and position of buildings, and street surfaces, Dr. Barss reports, are factors bearing on the amount of noise in a city. Wide streets, tar roads, and low buildings help to reduce noise.

Elevated trains, fire sirens, motorcycles, cement mixer trucks, steam drills on streets and buses, were found to be among the noisier objects in Boston. A police whistle 100 feet away registered 60 decibels. Many of these noises, Dr. Barss reports, can be eliminated, either through legislation or by education.

Dr. Henry A. Christian, chairman of the Boston Noise Commission, believes that an educational campaign, the establishment of permanent groups to deal with the various types of noise, and possibly some legislation, are the best solutions to the problem.

Airplanes, he said, will no doubt be a serious noise problem in the future. Legislation to make the planes fly higher than the present 1000-foot height rule established by the United States Department of Commerce, and quieter motors, he said, would be one way to solve this nuisance.

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FRANCE FINDS FLAWS IN U. S. ARMS PROPOSAL

Tardieu Decries Attempt to Classify Weapons as of Two Kinds

Disarmament Diary

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable From Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, April 12—Outspoken opposition to the American-British plan for abolishing aggressive armament was forcefully enunciated today by M. André Tardieu, and appears likely to postpone early decision upon the project.

The News

That the French objections—springing from France's desire to arm the League of Nations and thus endeavoring to perpetuate the territorial status quo of Europe by international force—will prevail is not so certain, however. It is likely that when, in reply to M. Tardieu's propositions, the nations once more refuse to arm the League, France will be forced to accept the American-English-Italian proposal and thus give the conference a modest but promising success.

Its Setting

Annoyed by the joint American-British maneuver which yesterday subordinated French ideas of security and sought to abolish France's strongest armaments, M. Tardieu jumped into the fray today with all his famous energy. He handled the American plan without gloves, ridiculing its chief premises and conclusions.

Its Significance

M. Tardieu began by asserting the impossibility of defining aggressive or offensive weapons. Any weapon may become part of legitimate defense against an aggressor, he insisted. Aggressiveness, he claimed, rested not in the nature of a particular arm but in the intention of the Government behind it. He waived aside the argument that such armaments permit one nation to get the jump on another and flatly defended the right to continue all armaments. For him any weapon might be aggressive and dangerous. Moreover, he inquired caustically, were not battleships mentioned by the Anglo-Saxon naval powers?

One Method for All

Under the American plan, M. Tardieu claimed, arms competition would merely be forced into lower levels through pocket howitzers, pocket aircraft, convertible ocean liners, convertible civil aircraft, and he even contended that agricultural machinery could be converted into tanks. France insisted, said its Premier, on two chief points: First, armaments must be supervised even if certain arms are to be abolished;

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Walker Parries Citizen Protest On City Finances

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 12—That critical segment of New York taxpayers who yesterday went before Mayor James J. Walker to protest the failure of his Tammany administration to fulfill pledges to economize on the city's $700,000,000 budget, is today in the position of beginning all over again.

Mayor Walker not only deftly parried their bill of complaints, but used the same familiar phrases which the taxpayers had fortified themselves to resist—namely, assurance that their difficulties had the full "sympathy" of the Board of Estimate, and they could be sure the board was doing everything in its power to save the taxpayers "not only every dollar possible, but every penny."

The New York City taxpayers might take comfort, the Mayor said, in knowing that they were in less grave plight than those of other communities.

"We have a tax rate of $2.59," he continued, "one of the lowest in the country; we have a balanced budget and a free debt-incurring margin of $600,000. We have the greatest city in the world, the greatest police and fire departments in the world, the best school system with a college education thrown in free, the greatest harbor in the world . . ." and so on.

Flowers the 'Paint' In Floral Pictures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Not all paintings are painted with paints. Mr. Henry Ochs, city gardener, is demonstrating that living flowers will do just as well as colored oils from an artist's palette. His idea of reproducing familiar paintings in flowers has been so well received that he plans to continue it.

His first attempt was a reproduction of "Blossom Time" by Mr. Wallace Nutting, New England photographic artist. Using the exquisite Jewel Box in Forest Park for the setting, hundreds of spring flowers —azaleas to the bulbs—were used to portray in proper colors the scene of "Blossom Time."

The "canvas" was about 100 feet long, its floral elements taken from various city greenhouses and the birch bark for the diminutive water wheel, which turned but did not creak, from trees in Forest Park.

Czechoslovak Greeting Aids German Accord

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

Prague, Czechoslovakia, April 12

PRESIDENT MASARYK'S congratulatory telegram to President von Hindenburg on the latter's reëlection is noteworthy as the first exchange of greetings between the heads of Czechoslovakia and Germany.

Hitherto all official occasions for felicitation have been allowed to pass unnoticed between them. This welcome change is appreciated by Czechoslovaks and Germans and it is hoped will mark the beginning of closer understanding between these neighbor states.

Bonus Burden Held Averted In Emergency

Treasury Cannot Print Sum of Notes Asked, Leaders Explain

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 12—With the decision of responsible Democratic leaders of both Senate and House to fight bonus legislation, and with similar action by Republican leaders, it is believed in highest administrative quarters that the impending bonus burden has been averted.

The proposal to pay out through paper currency a total of more than $2,000,000,000 has had a tangible deterrent influence on business and the stock market, it is pointed out. The threat not only of an unbalanced budget, but of an unsound currency system, has been held forth. With these threats averted, and with the promise of expedition in handling the big new tax bill, high officials, from the White House down, believe that the whole fiscal outlook of the country has assumed a brighter aspect.

In general, apprehensions over the possibility of rash financial legislation at this time from Congress are declared to be absurd by responsible leaders. An attitude of coöperation has developed under the pressure of national emergency. At the same time, the executive branch of the Government, besides its conferences with the legislative, is holding almost daily conferences with business interests over the country.

Opens Speculation

In statements analyzing proposals to raise $2,000,000,000 by starting the governmental presses it was estimated such legislation would injure Treasury credit and play directly into the hands of speculators abroad who might seek to drive down the dollar.

Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic leader of the Senate, pointed out that if it were possible for the Government to print United States notes to pay off the service certificates it would have resorted to this method for balancing the budget instead of seeking new taxes.

Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, Democratic floor leader of the House, estimated that issue of $2,000,000,000 in Treasury notes would reduce the gold coverage against such notes to 6.7 per cent and give the country a 20-cent dollar.

Mr. Rainey's statement was prompted by declarations of bonus advocates that the Treasury has $800,000,000 of excess gold against which it could issue sufficient notes to pay the bonus and still preserve a 40 per cent gold reserve.

Instead of any such amount of gold, Treasury statements for Feb. 29, 1932, according to Mr. Rainey, show no gold which is not now being used to cover money in circulation. The argument of the bonus advocates, he held, is based on a failure to understand the difference between gold held behind gold certificates and gold held behind United States notes.

Reserves Explained

The Treasury, he said, holds $156,039,088 in gold as reserve against $346,681,016 in United States notes. This amounts to a coverage of 45 per cent. Any increase in note circulation would correspondingly decrease the ratio of reserve. Increase of $2,000,000,000 would bring it down as low as 6.7 per cent.

Contrary to the claims of bonus advocates, he explained, the Treasury has no other gold which it can use to cover such note issue. It holds two other classes of gold, but none of it could be used for this purpose.

Gold held on deposit for Federal Reserve banks and agents and gold held in trust against gold certificates account for the balance of gold held by the Government.

If the gold reserve behind United States notes were reduced to 6.7 per cent, these notes, Mr. Rainey continued, "would be speculated in in all the markets in the world, just as German marks were speculated in not long ago in the United States.

"France," he said, "has a gold coverage of 70 per cent. England has a gold coverage of 35 per cent. It seems to me we can hardly submit our currency, or any part of it, to the kind of treatment which would give it a gold coverage of only 6.7 per cent. This would be the lowest in the world."

MEXICO CITY TO 'DRESS UP'

MEXICO CITY, April 12 (By U. P.)—Cash prizes and property tax exemptions will be awarded to owners of the five best types of buildings in the city in order to improve the appearance of Mexico City, under a decree signed by President Ortiz Rubio, municipal officials announced Thursday.

HOOVER ACTS TO CONTINUE THRIFT PLAN

Calls Second Conference at White House on Economy Program

RESULTS OF FIRST 'MOST ENCOURAGING'

Indicates Meetings Between Him and House Will Go On Indefinitely

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 12 — The first direct personal contact between President Hoover and Congress in the interest of national economy having proved successful, the President has called a second White House conference for tomorrow to amplify the start made last Saturday.

The experiment, intended to break down barriers between Congress and the Chief Executive in a national emergency, has resulted in "most encouraging progress," President Hoover declared. He referred to his conference with three members of his Cabinet and the director of the budget on proposals for lopping $160,000,000 to $210,000,000 from the federal budget.

Not only will a second conference be held, but Mr. Hoover's brief statement today envisaged further similar conferences in the future so long as the needs require.

Differ on Payment Method

At the forefront of the economy drive is the proposal to reduce amounts paid federal employees. President Hoover and the House Committee approved the general proposal, but sought to achieve the end by different means, Mr. Hoover by granting compulsory furloughs without pay, and House leaders by a straight 11 per cent salary cut, and a $1000 exemption.

The Rules Committee of the House today reported out a rule which will permit addition of a rider to the legislative appropriation bill, now under discussion in the House, providing for the proposed pay cuts. Present prospects are that it will come up for debate under the five-minute rule next Thursday.

In his statement today, President Hoover said:

"The joint conference of the administrative officials and the Economy Committee of the House on Saturday resulted in most encouraging progress.

Sees Need of Continuing

"Any program of legislation for fundamental changes in the laws affecting reduction of government expenditure involves a very large amount of detailed research and detailed consideration. I have felt that we would make most distinct progress by continuing these conferences and I have asked the Economy Committee to meet with me again tomorrow.

"The business-like and effective way to handle the whole question of reduction of governmental expenditures where it requires legislative action as distinguished from action by appropriation committees is to work out a definite national economy bill which can be presented to Congress and to the country as a completed whole. Obviously it requires effort, but I do not believe it will consume a large amount of time.

"The development of such a program requires the closest coöperation between the executive and the legislative branches of the Government. It is most desirable that such a program shall be presented on an entirely nonpartisan basis, on which we all take our measure of responsibility."

Banks in Illinois Run Against Snag

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 12 — Getting money from the Federal Reconstruction Finance Corporation to pay off depositors of closed banks in Illinois is not so simple as it sounded when the idea was first brought up, according to latest developments.

While the Attorney-General of Illinois recently gave an opinion that receivers of closed banks could borrow from the corporation, in the absence of a state law on this matter, this opinion is not sufficient, according to instructions received by the local office of the corporation from Washington.

The Washington authorities insist that the State first pass such a law, before authorizing such loans.

New South Wales Funds Attached by Australia

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 12 (AP)—The Commonwealth Government yesterday attached the New South Wales revenue from taxes on race tracks and entertainments, acting under the recently approved financial agreement act by which the Commonwealth assumes responsibility for the foreign obligations of its states.

New South Wales defaulted on its obligations and last week the Commonwealth directed residents of the State to pay their income tax to the Commonwealth. Thereupon Premier J. T. Lang padlocked the State's income tax files.

WOMAN POWER IS NATION-WIDE SURVEY TOPIC

Miss Wetmore Urges Women to Awaken to Their Responsibility

When little boys play baseball, it is customary for them to begin by counting up enough players for the game.

Perhaps in a campaign year, it was something the same idea that prompted Miss Maude Wetmore, chairman of the woman's department of the National Civic Federation, to count up the woman power of the nation. The result of the counting up is out, in the form of two booklets, one a summary, the other a detailed analysis.

There is a lot of talk going around about women and their responsibility with the vote in a time of such national crisis; but, the question is asked, "How can you tell what the vote ought to be worth if you don't know how many have it, and who they are, and what they do and what can, under the circumstances, be expected of them?"

Reared in Politics

When James G. Blaine was in the thick of his political career, George Peabody Wetmore was in politics in Rhode Island. He was twice Governor of his State and served it in the Senate, too, and Miss Maude (there are two daughters), being a true daughter of her father, went around making speeches for Blaine before she was out of pigtails.

She wears coppery tweeds, and a hat built for use grins just slightly over one eye, and she comes striding into the drawing room at the Women's National Republican club, of which she is chairman, and gives one a "hello" in a stout, cheerful voice. She has been at a meeting where she was a listener and one gathers from her report of it that she is a good listener.

She sniffs at the way the women have been behaving thus far in a campaign year; the good, hearty sniff of one who sees people using about half their ability and resources. "In the old days, if we took an interest in politics, we took it, and then worked hard at it. Not just teas and lunches, and a little genteel chit-chat and 'I do find these things so thrilling, don't you, my dear.'

"Upon my word, I don't know what's struck us this year as a whole. Here is the campaign right upon us and we're still stumbling around in a daze. Oh, some of us are busy after a fashion. But the big bulk? Not busy enough. Maybe it's laziness. Maybe we think the men don't appreciate us and so we won't play until they do. There's nothing to that. Nothing on earth is so unintelligent as women expecting office responsibility just because they are women. If they are not deliberately drawn into the men's councils because they have brains—and good ones—then it is no good.

Women Given "Chores"

"Oh, I know there are signs that the women are being given chores to do. That is expediency. But women have the power, if they would use it, to make themselves indispensable in this business, to be so good at it that the men can't keep them out, but will reach out and snatch them in, not condescendingly, but because the women can do things that must be done.

"The schools of politics well attended? Yes, remarkably well attended; but that isn't a drop in the bucket and you know it. I don't know what it is; the big bulk of the women just seem not to really have a concept yet of their civic job. And until they get it? Well, I can tell you it won't descend on them like a gentle breeze from heaven. They've got to go out where the wind is coming over the hill, and get into its path."

And this counting up of the woman power?

Well, Miss Wetmore was pretty proud of the picture that survey presented. Someone asked a question: "Are American women drifting in the line of least resistance, or are they striving with clear sight to adjust their lives to changing social and economic conditions, so as to insure a better home, a better community, a better nation?" And Miss Wetmore was off like a hound on a scent.

A Job for Miss Obenauer

She rounded up Miss Marie L. Obenauer, director of Industrial Survey and Research Service in New York, and said, "Here's a job for you; find out about women; all kinds of women; find out if they're moving definitely or drifting in their efforts to adjust themselves to these changing conditions we hear so much about. Find out some facts. What has happened to home life? What is happening to it? How many women still make the home their field of activity? How many have escaped it into the business world? Why did they do it?

"Find out some not so easily recognized facts, too. Do votes and laws express clear or confused thinking by women. How many home makers are there? How many bread winners? How many students? What about the 'leisure woman'? Are they doing anything worth while with their leisure? What is leisure to them? There, have you got enough to do?"

Miss Obenauer said she guessed she had, and the two booklets show it, as one can see by applying for copies to the woman's department of the National Civic Federation in East Fortieth Street, New York City.

Leader in Women's Political Activities

The Christian Science Monitor

MISS MAUDE WETMORE

Chairman of Women's Department, National Civic Federation.

Nearly 100 Attend G. A. R. Meeting

Nearly 100 attended the sixty-sixth annual encampment of the Department of Massachusetts, G. A. R., which opened today at Faneuil Hall.

Mr. Waldo Turner, Massachusetts department commander, opened the meeting with an address relating the happenings of the past year. He announced that the membership of the Massachusetts organization is now 754. Other speakers at the encampment included Mr. Samuel P. Towne, national commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., and Mr. Charles E. Nason, national chief of staff.

New officers are to be elected this afternoon and will be installed tomorrow morning. Several organizations closely affiliated with the G. A. R. held conventions throughout the city, including the Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the G. A. R. and the Massachusetts Department of Sons of Union Veterans.

Pan-American Day To Help Good Will

(Continued from Page 1)

Pan-American trade is eventually to reach the totals between the United States and Europe.

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO

	1931	1930
South America	$158,884,168	$337,508,209
Central America	46,846,303	68,339,856
Mexico	52,365,390	116,135,365
Cuba	47,985,487	93,550,445
Total	$305,881,348	$615,533,575
Europe	$1,185,985,225	$1,838,377,051

IMPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES FROM

	1931	1930
South America	$307,277,[illegible]	$433,516,384
Central America	31,000,674	38,627,084
Mexico	47,610,620	80,293,493
Cuba	90,059,312	121,949,240
Total	$475,947,952	$674,386,201
Europe	$640,096,419	$908,845,932

Obstacles to Be Overcome

Two obstacles stand in the way of the United States in broadening commercial relations with the south, the greatest, perhaps, being the Latin-American attitude toward unskilled labor where some 70 to 80 per cent of the population gives the greatest effort for the smallest wage, and has neligible purchasing power.

Lack of adequate transportation is a second serious drawback. Good roads are scarce. But Latin America is today attacking this problem and the great Pan-American Railway, under construction, planned for the connecting of the far south with the north, may some day become the main route to which highways and inland roads feed.

The wealth of this great tropical area, lying between Cancer and Capricorn, is best explained by the statement that tropic America is producing more essential commodities than any other region in similar latitudes. Included in its yields are oil, sugar, coffee and bananas; also silver, gold, copper and tin; opals, emeralds, diamonds and semi-precious stones; rubber and Panama hats; nitrate, borax, guano; cacao, rice, coconuts and cotton; wools, hides, meats and furs; mahogany, rosewood, quebracho and cedar, with millions of acres of untouched tropical forests.

It is a beautiful scene for the commercially minded northerner to paint, then study. It is a scene that leaders of the south, as well as those of the north, have been examining; looking into the differences of background between the sections of the western hemisphere; trying to understand the cultures, and the modes of thinking; all, in the hopes of placing Pan-American thoughts on a common level.

JOB HUNTERS REPORT 19,000 HOURS OF WORK

Boston Drive for Employment Soon to Reach Industrial Area

Returns continued to pour into headquarters of the job-finding campaign in the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building today from householders who are responding to the appeal to have work that has been postponed from time to time done now.

Mr. E. C. Johnson, chairman of this campaign, expressed satisfaction with the results thus far obtained and appreciation of the coöperation shown by the public in the effort to provide employment.

House-to-house canvassers before the end of the week are expected to have an organization completed whereby volunteer workers will call at every door, mostly in the evening, to explain the movement and ask for work which can be handled by one or more of the unemployed.

Expansion of the program to the industrial section of the city is under way and a well organized committee under direction of Mr. Richard Mitton plan to solicit work from the business houses and industries. This phase of the work alone is expected to result in unearthing thousands of dollars' worth of work.

More than 5000 hours of labor, in addition to 14,000 recorded yesterday, were reported at headquarters up to noon today, including small and large jobs, widely diversified in character, which are to be done at once. Some of the householders reporting specify that they will secure the workers themselves and in other cases ask the committee to send workers to them. The supply of labor is plentiful and reports from the neighborhood work centers in each ward today showed that any request for labor can be filled without delay.

The hours of labor reported up to noon today included one report from a trustee of buildings who plans $9000 worth of repairs and alterations at a down-town building, and $5000 worth on another structure. He estimates that his work alone will provide work for several men for two or three months. Officials at headquarters of the campaign estimate this at 2000 hours of labor. The balance is made up of miscellaneous jobs of varied character and size in all sections of the city.

Interesting stories come to light at the headquarters, Mr. Johnson said, where it is found that some of the unemployed have applied the old adage of "necessity is the mother of invention," and have invented jobs for themselves.

One case was reported where a man built up a business by offering to install underground garbage containers for a nominal sum. Some householders wanted such equipment but had deferred buying it because of the work of installing.

Another case revealed that a man had arranged with parents of school children in outlying districts to convey them between their homes and school in both directions for 10 cents a day. This permitted him to earn enough money to buy food.

Mr. Johnson was told today how a man in Somerville had borrowed an automobile and had built up a business of delivering spring water to householders using Spot Pond water which has been unsavory of late.

Cost of the campaign is practically nil as funds for every expense have been donated, as well as the services of voluntary workers. The committee is coöperating with the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor and with the American Legion as a part of a national campaign of that organization for the same purpose.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and slightly colder tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy and slightly colder; moderate north and northwest winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and slightly colder tonight and Wednesday; strong west and northwest winds.

Maine: Rain tonight and possibly Wednesday morning; colder Wednesday; strong southwest shifting to west winds Wednesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain, changing to snow, tonight and probably Wednesday morning; colder tonight and Wednesday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong southeast winds, shifting to west winds Wednesday, over extreme north portion, and strong west winds tonight, shifting to northwest Wednesday over central and south portion; weather overcast tonight and Wednesday, with rain over north portion Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	48	48	Montreal	38	46
Bismarck	26	50	Nantucket	46	52
Boston	47	42	New Orleans	54	68
Buffalo	34	46	New York	42	50
Calgary	32	66	Norfolk, Va.	48	54
Charleston	54	74	North Platte	34	68
Chicago	30	52	Philadelphia	48	48
Cincinnati	36	56	Phoenix, Ariz.	60	92
Denver	46	66	Pittsburgh	34	54
Eastport, Me.	38	44	Portland, Me.	42	42
Hatteras	56	72	Raleigh	48	52
Honolulu, T.H.	..	76	St. Louis	42	60
7p.m. April 11	70	..	St. Paul	26	48
Helena, Mont.	44	72	Salt Lake City	58	74
Huron, S. D.	26	54	San Francisco	50	68
Jacksonville	54	74	SantaFe, N.M.	40	62
Kansas City	40	60	Seattle	52	62
Key West	70	82	Tampa	60	76

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 12.
B—Maximum April 11.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 3:40 p. m., Wednesday 3:51 a. m.
Height of tides 7.7 feet, 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:51 p. m.

Churchgoers Held Not Exempt From Bridge Toll

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Maine, April 12—Persons who have to cross toll bridges while going to or from churches on Sunday are not exempt from paying toll, even though the law says they are. This ruling was recently given by Mr. Clement F. Robinson, Attorney-General of Maine.

According to Chapter 31, Section 15, of the Revised Statutes, "all military companies, with their ordnance and equipage, on days of training or review, while under arms, or in going to or in returning from their place of parade, and all persons going to or from . . . public worship on the Lord's Day, may pass over toll bridges, free of toll."

Until the Public Utilities Commission of Maine sets up an exemption from toll for Sunday churchgoers, persons traveling over toll bridges under these circumstances have no alternative but to pay, Mr. Robinson holds.

The question was raised by a Boothbay Harbor resident in the interests of more than 100 persons from this locality who were planning to attend a religious meeting in Portland which would necessitate crossing the toll bridge at Bath. The regular toll there requires paying 50 cents for automobiles and 5 cents for each passenger. The citizen raising the point recalls that persons going to or from church on Sundays back in the days of the Southport-Boothbay Harbor toll bridge never had to pay toll.

Had the Attorney-General ruled in favor of the old statute, a sharp decline in revenues would have been felt by the Bath, Bucksport and Richmond bridges.

NEW HAVEN TO HAVE FOREST TEST UNIT

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, announced yesterday that headquarters of the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station would be transferred from Amherst, Mass., to New Haven, Conn., about June 1. Under a coöperative arrangement with Yale University, the experiment station will occupy office and laboratory space in a university building. The Amherst quarters were no longer available.

"After carefully considering several proposed locations," the Secretary said, "New Haven was chosen for the new headquarters because it offered the most satisfactory working arrangements for the station staff." The northeastern station is studying regional problems of timber growing and forest protection.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Harvard University: Second in Hewett lecture series, "The Nature of Economic Relations," by Dr. Alexander D. Lindsay, Episcopal Theological School, 8 (open to public). Lecture in French, "La jeunesse d'aujourd'hui," by Comte Serge Fleury, Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, at Paris, auspices Department of Romance Languages and Literatures, Emerson D, 8 (open to public).

Longy School of Music: Open house concert, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8.

Women's City Club of Boston: Dinner meeting, address, "The Scandal of the Motion Picture Industry," by Mr. George R. Andrews, Bridgeport, Conn., clubhouse, Beacon Street, 6:30.

Play, "Only Me," presented by Margaret Fuller House senior class, Hannum Hall, Cambridge Y. W. C. A., 8.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Supper meeting, illustrated lecture on "Northern Labrador," by Dr. Alexander Forbes, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 6.

Oil Burner Show, auspices American Oil Burner Association, Mechanics Building, until 10:30, through Saturday.

New England Railroad Club: Dinner, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

Thomas A. Sherwin Chapter, Telephone Pioneers of America: Dinner, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 7.

Boston Music Publishers Association: Dinner meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

Women's Relief Corps: Meeting, dinner and dance, Hotel Statler, 6.

Theaters

Plymouth—"Hay Fever," 8:30.
Opera House—"The New Moon," 8:15.
Wilbur—"The Ringer," 8:20.
Hollis Street—"Juno and the Paycock," 8:15. Wednesday afternoon—"The White-headed Boy" and "Riders to the Sea," 2:15.
Tremont—"Confidential Service," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Michael and Mary," film, continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures—"Our Pacific Possessions," 9:30 and 12; "Bird Homes," 11 and 12. Meeting, Clipping Club, 4; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.

Oil Burner Show, auspices American Oil Burner Association, Mechanics Building, 1:30 to 10:30 p. m., through Saturday.

Wednesday Morning Club: Meeting, address, "Sam Walter Foss, Boston Poet and Philosopher of Practical Living," by Dr. Everett C. Herrick, Hotel Somerset, 10:45.

Women's Auxiliary, Canadian Club of Boston: Annual luncheon and card party, Hotel Somerset, 1.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon, address, "A Sky Pilot in the Mines of British Columbia," by Mr. I. W. Williamson, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Monday from 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. French textile ornament; paintings by contemporary Canadian artists, opening April 9; Daumier lithographs. Paintings by Shohaku.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Business Men's Art Club of Boston annual exhibition. Through April 23.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of New England gardens and doorways, by Abbott Graves. Through April 16.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—"Spring Flower Show" of water colors and pastels of flowers.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Oils and water colors by Margarett Sargent McKean. Paintings, etchings and drawings by Frederick G. Hall. Through April 13.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Jordan Marsh Company, Jordan Marsh Annex—Exhibition of Contemporary American Art.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—An exhibition of oils, water colors and miniatures by Lawrence E. Kupferman, Ray Weiss and Minna Weiss Zellner.

Casson Art Galleries 573 Boylston Street—Paintings by Emile Gruppe.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

SHIP LINE MEN TO MEET

LONDON, April 12 (AP) — Representatives of the north Atlantic shipping lines will meet here Thursday to discuss curtailment of passenger schedules proposed recently at Brussels when the shipping conference voted general rate reductions.

BOSTON SCHOOLS HELP EDUCATION BY RADIO

A 15-minute talk by Mr. Patrick T. Campbell, superintendent of Boston schools, at 2:15 p. m. today over Station WNAC, is opening a series of radio educational programs scheduled by the School Committee and Board of Superintendents.

Mr. William A. Reilly, chairman, opens today's program and introduces Mr. Campbell. Mr. Michael J. Downey, assistant superintendent, is in charge of the programs and has prepared a list of topics to be presented by various educators.

BRIGGS MANUFACTURING CO.

DETROIT, April 12—Briggs Manufacturing Company's 1931 net of $683,932 equals 34 cents a share on 2,003,225 shares, compared with $4,035,912, or $2.01 a share, in 1930.

Do You Know

How far a dollar will carry you—by telephone—in a 3-minute conversation when you call by number? The answer is 174 miles. Fifty cents goes 64 miles; a quarter goes 25 miles.

In the evening, between 7 and 8.30, the same dollar goes 246 miles; after 8.30, at night rates, it goes 410 miles. A 3-minute conversation will average about 500 words, and the nice thing is that it's personal, and you get an immediate answer.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One Year, $9.00; six months $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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THE CARE you give your children's teeth *at the start* is of vital importance in after years. Don't let them risk damage with harsh abrasives, bleaches or astringents. See that they use a *safe* dentifrice.

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NEW CONTACTS IN LINDBERGH CASE SOUGHT

Efforts Reported to Reopen Negotiations With Kidnapers

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 12—New efforts to establish contact with the kidnapers of Charles Augustus Lindbergh Jr., are on today, following the breakdown of earlier negotiations to accomplish the return of the baby to his parents.

While the New Jersey police authorities admitted that Col. Charles A Lindbergh had not heard from the kidnapers after paying them the $50,000 ransom, Dr. John F. Condon, a lecturer of Fordham University, who was instrumental in establishing the previous contact, is busy in what appears to be efforts to open new negotiations with the abductors.

A copyrighted story in the Bronx Home News, authorized by Dr. Condon, says he was responsible for a series of personal advertisements in that paper during the past few weeks which informed the kidnapers of Colonel Lindbergh's response to their proposals.

According to the story, Dr. Condon was present when the $50,000 ransom was paid to the kidnapers, with the understanding that they would leave the baby in a designated place eight hours later. The ransom was paid in a secluded spot in the Bronx on the night of April 2, after Colonel Lindbergh had agreed to the kidnapers' proposal, the article said. Previously, it said, Colonel Lindbergh had insisted that the baby be returned at the time the money was paid over. But when the kidnapers refused to yield on that point, he accepted the arrangements they were willing to make.

An advertisement reading" What's the matter? Have you crossed me? Better directions, please," which appeared in the paper for the first time last Wednesday, was published again yesterday. It was signed "Jafsie" a sound word formed from Mr. Condon's initials, which has identified all the advertisements.

Mr. Condon held a conference here last night with Col H. Norman Schwarzkopf, superintendent of New Jersey state police, and Col. Henry Breckinridge, Colonel Lindbergh's legal adviser. He declined to discuss what had transpired at the conference, but expressed the belief that "matters will still adjust themselves" and that the kidnapers will keep their agreement and return the baby.

Publication of the serial numbers of the $5, $10 and $20 bills, with which the ransom was paid, resulted in several false alarms during the day, the police said. One report, which was regarded seriously, however, was that a smartly dressed woman had presented a $20 bill for payment in a bakery in Greenwich, Conn., which the shopkeeper identified as one of the bills Colonel Lindbergh had paid for the return of his son. Its number was KB03387539A, she said.

When she exclaimed excitedly to the customer: "Do you know you have one of the Lindbergh bills?" the latter snatched the bill from her, ran out of the store and jumped into a green automobile with a chauffeur and was driven rapidly away. An alarm was promptly sent out by teletype asking that she be stopped for questioning, but she was not seen later.

Case Taken Up by Jury

FLEMINGTON, N. J., April 12 (AP)—The Hunterdon County April grand jury today began consideration of the Lindbergh kidnap case. In charging the grand jury Supreme Court Justice Thomas W. Trenchard read that part of the statutes referring to kidnaping.

The grand jurors then retired and Mr. William H. Stevens, Attorney-General, joined them after announcing that he was going to give them all the information now in the hands of the authorities concerning the kidnaping of the Lindbergh baby on March 1.

HOLDING OF WOOL BY GROWERS PRAISED

Growers of wool in the early shearing sections of the West are showing courage and good judgment in refusing to crowd the new clip on the market at the present time, when activity is more or less missing from wool-distributing centers, it is announced today by the National Wool Marketing Corporation, representing 35,000 growers, from the Boston headquarters.

Buyers' offers in some sections for new wool seem to have "quite wholly disregarded the tariff of 34 cents a pound, but the growers, "with their backs to the wall, have thus far refused to be stampeded," say officers of the corporation. "The wool merchant cannot be condemned for trying to buy wool as cheaply as possible, but protection to the industry must come first from the growers and others interested in its welfare."

French Find Flaws In U. S. Arms Offer

(Continued from Page 1)

second, all armaments, naval, air and land alike, must be treated by the same method.

M. Tardieu's irritation at the American proposal is thought to spring from French suspicion that the English-speaking powers are trying to "put something across" which will be contrary to French interests. The Paris spokesman was thoroughly aroused by Mr. Hugh S. Gibson's speech and his criticism of it scarcely preserved diplomatic amenities.

In taking this line, however, France and its coterie of allies are likely to find themselves isolated and in a difficult position. Italy strongly supports the American-English plan, Germany warmly accepts it as a first step, the smaller neutral powers are falling rapidly into line, and most of the constructive friends of the arms conference accept abolition of particularly offensive arms as the essential move toward later reduction.

M. Tardieu, however, insists the American plan "follows methods of the Hague conference of 1897," while France wishes to stick to League methods. Such argumentation doesn't carry the conference far and is clearly blind to practical possibilities.

Russia Backs Ratio Reduction

Mr. Maxim Litvinoff today elaborated the Soviet plan for "progressive-proportional reduction of armaments." Without objecting to American proposals the Russian delegate would cut all armaments by specified proportions, although maintaining roughly their present relationships to one another.

The Moscow spokesman claimed no power could object if its neighbors also cut their arms, but the important feature of his plan was exemption of those powers whose arms are already limited by treaty—which means Germany. He urges that states with small, almost negligible armaments, under 30,000 man power, be left untouched.

Mr. Litvinoff would cut those powers having between 30,000 and 200,000 by a progressive scale ranging from 5 to 50 per cent, with all powers having more than 200,000 men under arms taking a 50 per cent cut. Russia falls into latter group, Mr. Litvinoff announced.

This radical scheme has patently little chance of success at the present conference, though it is ingeniously contrived and calculated to embarrass capitalist states. His proposal will doubtless meet the fate of the Soviet's earlier schemes for total disarmament, but Mr. Litinoff perhaps was right in insisting that future historians will credit Russia with the greatest initiative in the world's efforts to cut its fighting weapons.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Fern V. Herzog, Los Angeles, Calif.
Otto Bertschi, Zurich, Switzerland.
Howard R. Moore, Norwalk, Conn.
Mrs. Carl B. Lindholm, Pittsfield, Mass.
Kersey W. Kinsey, Hollywood, Calif.
Mrs. Rosa Adelia Sturgeon, Peabody, Mass.
Mrs. William H. Lowd, Randolph, Mass.
Samuel Katz, St. James, L. I., N. Y.
George H. Bloom, Bronx, N. Y.

FREY NAMED CHAIRMAN

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, yesterday named Mr. John W. Frey, chief of the petroleum section of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, as chairman of the Oil Conservation Board's volunteer committee on petroleum economics.

A Modern Emblem to Rise Toward Georgia's Sky

The Christian Science Monitor

CARVER AND STUDENTS INSPECTING POLE AT BRENAU COLLEGE, GAINESVILLE, GA.

OTTAWA TARIFF BOOST DECRIED BY OPPOSITION

Liberal Leader Charges Policy Is Hampering Dominion's Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 12—Charging that increases in the customs tariff "have been arbitrary, ill-considered and inordinate" and restrictive to trade and agriculture; that the fixing of values for duty purposes by order in council "is an interference with the inherent right of Parliament to regulate duties and determine taxation" and destructive to business, and that a reversal of these policies is essential to the return of prosperity, Col. J. L. Ralston, Liberal member for Shelburne-Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, yesterday moved an amendment to this effect to the motion of Mr. E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Finance, to go into committee of supply.

Chosen by the Liberal opposition to open the attack on the budget, Colonel Ralston spared no effort to belittle it. The boasted favorable trade balance had been attained, he declared, by a drastic curtailment of imports, not by increasing exports, the total trade figures having fallen off 50 per cent in two years.

The pretensions of balancing the budget by increased taxation and omitting to allow for unemployment relief and railroad financing deceived nobody, Colonel Ralston said, and only proved that the Government lacked the courage to raise sufficient revenue by taxation. He depreciated the practice of loaning money to the provincial governments, causing a state of financial subserviency.

Colonel Ralston next criticized the new income taxes, as "increasing the burden on the small income, which has already been considerably depreciated." He regretted that the "iniquitous sales tax" had not been abolished instead of increased, and doubted whether the people realized that on every $100 worth of purchases of boots and clothing, furniture, everything but food, they would have to pay $6 into the Treasury of Canada.

In conclusion he demanded that the "measures which for the past two years have stifled and throttled the country's prosperity" be abandoned and that the Government "shall recognize that only in the revival of trade and resumption of production lies our hope for improved conditions."

MANILA PLANS ECONOMY

MANILA, April 12 (AP)—The drastic insular economy program will result in slashing 500 members from the Philippine constabulary, Brig.-Gen. Charles Nathorst, commandant, said today. The force now numbers 7000. Stringent retrenchment measures are being devised to balance the budget. The 1932 deficit has been estimated at $8,500,000.

College Ideals Symbolized In Brenau Tulip Totem Pole

'Wood Carver of Sautee' Interlaces Studies, Sport, and Aspiration With Patriotic Themes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GAINESVILLE, Ga.—Brilliant in color with intricate design wrought upon its surface, a totem pole was unveiled here on April 7 near the highway on the campus of Brenau College. It is the handiwork of one who prefers to be known as "The Wood Carver of Sautee," and is a symbolic expression of the ideals of Brenau College.

The pole is to form the nucleus of an Indian village on the campus grounds in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains. A native log of coarse-grained tulipwood, 18 feet long and 20 inches thick, has been wrought with symbolism of Brenau College, of the State of Georgia, and of America.

Pinnacled by the figure of an Indian maid with an eagle standing at her feet, representing girlhood and strength, the pole has at its base an Indian boy and girl with their backs to each other and their hands touching, expressing the thought of friendship. The Cherokee rose, the flower of Georgia, twines itself in the design about the center of the pole, and throughout its length are found such varied symbols as the palette, representing art; the mask, representing drama; the violin, music, and a book, symbolizing knowledge.

The "Brenau Girl" peeps forth from the decorative design of the ivy. Sportsmanship, natural science, the college seal and the black-eyed Susan, flower of Brenau, enter into the design.

"As Gold Refined by Fire" is the motto accompanying the Brenau seal, and the beautiful young woman in cap and gown is the "Brenau Girl." Among other symbols are the head of a horse, representing riding; an owl with quill and ink for journalism; a soaring eagle for aspiration, and the oar, hockey stick and tennis racquet for sports.

"The pole is purely native, purely original, purely Brenau," said the "Wood Carver of Sautee." Serving once as a cabinetmaker on a large liner and having been for 33 years a seafaring man, who also served in the World War off the coast of Ireland, he brings a rich experience to his work.

The artistic coloring of the totem pole is the work of Professor Weygandt, head of the art department at Brenau.

Brenau College, one of the older women's colleges, is a standard southern college of A rating, privately owned and well endowed. It combines with the regular A. B. courses departments of music, speech, drama and art study. Representatives from 40 different states are to be found in the student body, which numbers from 500 to 600 pupils.

The campus is about 450 acres, through which 50 miles of bridle paths wind and in which may be found lakes for boating and sports. Takeda, a summer camp, with Japanese landscaping is in the process of development, in addition to the Indian village. A second Indian totem pole, truly Indian in type, will be carved for the Indian Village.

Theaters

"Confidential Service"

Tremont Theater—Mr. George M. Cohan in his new comedy, "Confidential Service," staged by Mr. Sam Forrest. Week beginning April 11, 1932.

"Confidential Service" is by, for and of Mr. Cohan. Without him, the play, which is pretty thin, could hardly hold the stage for two hours and a half. With him, it held the interest and roused the enthusiasm of a large audience of admirers last night. Because he held the stage nearly all the time. As a confidential detective agent, he has the right to pop in and out at will. And having to deal with characters whose chief function is to listen to him, he is able to give full play to his wit, his smooth technique, his familiar and popular and highly individual style.

As Mr. Daniels, detective extraordinary, Mr. Cohan is called in by Mrs. Loftus to trace her stolen jewels. He traces them promptly enough to her husband, who has taken them to recoup losses on the market. And in tracing the jewels, Daniels uncovers an affair between Loftus and Mrs. Burgess. "No shooting now; take it easy; play it my way; everything's all right." So Daniels recovers the jewels and readjusts the corners of the marital quadrilateral.

Being chiefly "feeds," the supporting players can offer little in the way of characterization; but Miss Selena Royle and Miss Elsie Lawson do contrive by restrained and thoughtful acting to make real characters of Mrs. Loftus and Mrs. Burgess, respectively. The direction adjusts the entire production to the tempo and volume of the principal actor's method.

L. A. S.

Abbey Theater Players

Hollis Street Theater—Alber and Wickes present The Abbey Theater Company from Dublin, Ireland, in "Kathleen Ni Houlihan," by Mr. W. B. Yeats, and "The Whiteheaded Boy," by Mr. Lennox Robinson, under the direction of Mr. Robinson. Week beginning April 11, 1932.

Mr. Robinson has brought the Abbey Players back to Boston after too long an absence. One can ill spare the pure romance of them—the symbolism, the whimsy, the laughter and the tears of all their race—somehow imprisoned in the music of the human voice. Adroitly the keynote was struck by their presentation of Yeats's "Kathleen Ni Houlihan."

To the title rôle, that of the gray, homeless, keening woman who sorrows for the sufferings of Ireland, Miss Eileen Crowe gave a heartbreaking beauty. Then, suddenly, Ireland was in danger. Down the lane she sped toward the distant sound of shouting on the seashore—a young woman, "and she had the walk of a queen." Still, one doubts not, youths forget all else but their need to follow where she leads.

As Mrs. Geoghegan, in "The Whiteheaded Boy," Miss Crowe was perhaps not quite so successful, being somewhat over-querulous. Straight comedy, this, with that deep-flowing current of pathos which underlies the surface of human affairs. As to the others, they were for the most part admirable—notably Mr. Barry Fitzgerald, whose fine characterization brought to life John Duffy, the testy postmaster. The Denis of Mr. Arthur Shields was good, as were the sons and daughters who made up the large family of Mrs. Geoghegan. The Aunt Ellen of Miss Maureen Delaney, one felt, ran too near to farce.

A crowded house appreciated warmly every cadence, every gesture of these Abbey Theater Players whose ensemble work has for years been worthy of all praise.

M. W.

Boston Stage Notes

Tonight the Irish Players at the Hollis will give the first performance in Boston to Mr. Sean O'Casey's "Juno and the Paycock."

Continuing plays include "Hay Fever," in its third week at the Plymouth; "The New Moon," in its final week at the Boston Opera House, and "The Ringer," in its final week at the Wilbur.

The O'Neill trilogy, "Mourning Becomes Electra," begins a three-weeks engagement at the Colonial next Monday.

"Countess Maritza" will replace "The New Moon" next week at the Boston Opera House.

Miss Mary Wigman will give her final dance recital of the season in Symphony Hall Thursday evening.

SAINT JOHN ELECTS MAYOR

SAINT JOHN, N. B., April 12 (AP)—Mr. James W. Brittain was elected Mayor of Saint John yesterday. He defeated four other candidates.

American Museum Cancels Explorations for This Season

Staff to Catalogue Results of Former Expeditions and Arrange 52 Exhibition Halls

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 12—The American Museum of Natural History has suspended its extensive exploration program during 1932, and its staff is devoting its attention to completion and publication of explorations and researches of the past decade and to the internal development and arrangement of the 52 exhibition halls.

In his annual report to the trustees for the year 1931, made public Saturday, Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborne, president of the institution, calls attention to the broad and intensive activities of the museum, which have expanded "until they embrace the whole scheme of education." He expressed regret that the exploration program, which has included from 20 to 30 expeditions a year to various parts of the world, has had to be arrested in order to maintain a balanced budget for 1932.

"In brief, during the year 1932 the museum will run at three-quarters speed instead of at full speed," he said.

Referring to the general activities of the museum, the report says that no other institution in the world today has such a broad and at the same time intensive purpose. "Every university, college, school, and museum in the civilized world is being enriched by our explorations, researches, and publications as well as by the admirable support and multiplication of our science news service, by local and national radio addresses, by moving picture and the more recent talking picture methods," it says.

The first and most outstanding work of the museum this year is the great African Hall and gallery, the realization of a dream of the late Mr. Carl E. Akeley, the report continues. A gorilla group, presented by Mr. Julius F. Stone of Columbus, Ohio, especially as a memorial "to the final achievement of Mr. Akeley," is the most recent gift to the series of important habitat groups for the hall. The exhibit will depict the mountain gorilla in its natural habitat on the slopes of Mt. Mikeno, in the Parc National Albert. Mr. Stone donated $50,000 for the installation of the group, which will occupy the large southeast corner of the hall.

The 13 other habitat groups donated already are an African elephant group, a buffalo group, a klipspringer group and a water hole group, all of Kenya colony; a wild dog and roan antelope group, a greater koodoo group, a plains group and a lesser koodoo and gerenuk group, all of Tanganyika territory; an imperial antelope group, a giant sable antelope group from Portuguese West Africa, an African lion group, a Nyala antelope group from Abyssinia and a giant eland group. The 14 groups cost a total of $700,000.

Fourteen other groups have been planned and designed for the hall but have still to be financed and collected.

Despite budget limitations in 1931 which made it necessary to suspend or postpone many expeditions, the museum sponsored 27 field investigations throughout the world. These expeditions were carried on in Asia, Africa, British West Indies, Central America, Indo-China, Madagascar, Mexico, New Guinea, South America, the South Seas, and the United States.

MILL FOR PRINCE RUPERT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.—Business men of New York, Minneapolis and the heads of a large southern shipping company have subscribed the money for the preliminary operations of a bleached Swedish sulphite mill to be established here. The plant will manufacture high-grade sulphite and will use 700,000 feet of logs daily. It is expected to be in full operation in 18 months.

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[Answers at bottom of page]

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2. What famous writer said, "The man who knows the value of Time is a sure winner"?
3. In response to a mother who once wrote for a motto which would bring her son success, what famous merchant wrote, "Be On Time"?
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ANSWERS: (1) *George Washington* (2) *Elbert Hubbard* (3) *John Wanamaker* (4) *Benjamin Franklin* (5) *Hamilton*

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PATENT OFFICE DEDICATES ITS NEW QUARTERS

First Removal in 92 Years Marked by 'At Home' Day by Staff

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 12—The staff of the Patent Office was "at home" yesterday to inventors, engineers, manufacturers, patent lawyers and other friends in the new Commerce Department Building, where it is settled after its first removal in 92 years.

The first act of Congress providing for the grant of patents by the Government was signed by President Washington, April 10, 1790, which led the office to choose this time for its celebration.

A letter from President Hoover pointed to the fittingness of the celebration on the anniversary of the signing by President Washington of the first patent statute. "Our patent system has been so beneficial," he said, "that another great President, Abraham Lincoln, classed the discovery of America, the invention of printing and the establishment of the patent system as three incidents in the history of the human race that were of preëminent consequence."

Mr. Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, reported that in the three months in its new quarters the new Patent Office has turned out 12,773 patents, an increase of 8 per cent over the average for the preceding year with the same force. At the high point in 1930 there were 120,000 applications awaiting official action. On April 1 this number had been reduced to 80,000. At the present rate it will still require 18 months to bring the work ahead to a reasonably satisfactory basis, he estimated.

The new quarters are said to be the best equipped Patent Office in the world. A public search room where any inventor, rich or poor, may come and make his own search of records, is located on the ground floor. The library contains the printed patents of all foreign countries, numbering about 3,000,000 in all.

The Patent Office of 1840 had a commissioner and seven other employees. Today the office has 1430 employees in the Commerce Building, 200 in the other Government Printing Office and 60 in a New York photolythographing plant.

The dedication was arranged by a national committee representing technical societies, patent law associations and chambers of commerce. Monuments of inventors scattered through the city were decorated and a banquet concluded the program.

Boston Art Notes

Grace Collier

At the Junior League, 2ero Marlborough Street, pictures by Miss Grace Collier are on view. They consist of depictions in oil of landscape here and there along the New England coast.

Miss Collier in her attentiveness to quality of light makes some very cheerful and warming pictures. She studies carefully the effect of sunlight upon the foliage and grass, and modifies colors to give it full, free play. She escapes the drabness which occurs too often in the portrayals of the New England countryside and seashore. Clouds, shingle houses, errant waterways, all the details add appreciably to the vigor of Miss Collier's pictures. Her fancy runs toward conventional schemes.

In the one portrait, Miss Collier reveals certain amateurish traits, losing entirely the structural volume of the head and achieving accordingly a rather pinched and formless result.

Gardenside Bookshop

A large exhibition of prints by popular American print makers may be seen at the Gardenside Bookshop on Arlington Street.

Portrayals of the western prairie there are, by Mr. Levon West, the trials of fisher boats at sea, by Mr. Arthur Briscoe, episodes of the theater by Mr. Troy Kinney. New York scenes, dispassionately drawn on the plate by Mr. Martin Lewis, are also to be seen at the shop. These latter differ considerably in technical approach from the former because they are made with carefully wrought, precisely measured details. The others are made in freely traced impressionistic surfaces.

There are other prints by Mr. Robert Austin, Mr. H. Dennison and Mr. S. Van Abbe. D. A.

BOSTON IMPORTS INCREASE

Values of imports for immediate consumption at the Port of Boston increased for the third consecutive week, for the seven days ending with April 9, when they were the largest since Feb. 27, it was announced today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs. The figures for the week were $1,399,202.

When 'Knowing Music' Pays

Scholarships for Three Under 20—New Zealand Radio 'Goes British' in New Plan

COULD you identify the "Finale" from Haydn's "La Reine" Symphony in B Flat or the "Infernal Dance of King Kastchei," from Stravinsky's "Fire Bird Suite," if it was played without being named? Could you tell further that the first is in "rondo" form and belongs to the "classical" school and that the second is the "modern" school? Well, this height of musical erudition has been reached by three high school boys in their "teens."

Charles Gigante, 19, of Lyndhurst, N. J., concert master of the National High School Orchestra, first; Irving Fink, 16, of Cleveland, Ohio, assistant concert master of the same group, second; and Stewart Smith, 17, of Quincy, Mass., a trumpet player in the same orchestra, third, were the winners of the National Music Discrimination Contest conducted at Cleveland in conjunction with the silver anniversary meeting of the Music Supervisors National Conference in session there last week. These lads made almost perfect scores. As a result they will receive scholarships of the National Broadcasting Company entitling them to any of three established summer music camps. One hundred other papers were so good that they received honorable mention.

Seated in Cleveland's Public Auditorium the contestants, members of the National High School Band and Orchestra, were required to analyize a musical program broadcast from New York under the direction of Walter Damrosch. No titles or composers were named. Participants were required to answer certain questions regarding the style and form of the music and to indentify certain instruments and voices.

In fact, be your own music discrimnator. How many compositions mentioned below could you identify?

1. Finale from Symphony in B-flat ("La Reine") ..... Haydn (Classical School; Rondo Form)
2. Infernal Dance of King Kastchei, from "The Fire Bird" ..... Stravinsky (Modern School)
3. Nuages (excerpt) ..... Debussy (Impressionistic School)
4. Romanza from Symphony No. 4 in D minor ..... Schumann (Romantic School; principal theme introduced by oboe and cello)
5. Piano solo: Nocturne in F minor Chopin (Romantic School)
6. Piano solo: Pastoral Veriee ..... Mozart (Classic School; theme-with-variations form)
7. Excerpt (Andante cantabile con moto) from "Francesca da Rimini" ..... Tchaikovsky (Principal theme introduced by clarinet)
8. Air, "Gli Angui d'Inferno," from "The Magic Flute" ..... Mozart (Voice: coloratura soprano; song: aria from an opera)
9. Song, "Wie bist du, meine Königin?" ..... Brahms (Voice: baritone; song: art song)
10. "S. O. S." ..... Braine (Describes a storm at sea—a ship in distress, calling for help)

* * *

New Zealand Radio Control

Does the listener control broadcasting in government-owned monopolies like Great Britain's for instance? The answer is "yes and no." The British Broadcasting Corporation is a non-political body, not a state department. A portion of the revenue obtained by listeners' licenses is turned over to it by the Post Office Department. Inevitably the life of the BBC must depend upon the popularity of its programs with listeners who express their approval or disapproval through license money fees.

New Zealand has now decided to pattern its broadcasting scheme after the British system. A proposal to extend the license of the present broadcasting company and that half of its shares should be taken up by listeners has been rejected in favor of a board of four members appointed by the Government. The Postmaster-General, who has introduced a bill to this effect, estimates a cost of £30,000 to buy out the present company. The new board will be financed by the license fees of 60,000 listeners, who may soon number 100,000, it is estimated.

A. D. H.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (500kc-308m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk, Mrs. Geissler.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy," children's sketch.
5:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:00 Detectives "Black and Blue."
6:15 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Sert Room Orchestra.
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:35 News; announcements.
6:45 "Tessie the Typist.
7:00 Phil Saltman, pianist.
7:15 NBC, Campbell Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Spratt's program.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Magazine sketch.
9:00 NBC, Musical Magazine; orchestra; Fred Hufsmith, tenor.
9:30 NBC, Bicentennial Prosperity Mass Meeting.
10:00 NBC, Walter Winchell, humorist; Jack Denny's Orchestra; George Olsen's Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

8:00 p. m.—Agricultural market.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
6:00 Studio announcements; pianist.
6:15 Talk, Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.
6:30 NBC, Ray Perkins, "Old Topper."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, "Just Willie."
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 "Frost Kings."
8:15 Trumpet Quartet.
8:30 Hel Hugger Harmonies.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, Household Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, "Great Personalities."
10:00 "Regimentalists"; 16 male voices.
10:15 NBC, John Fogarty, tenor.
10:30 NBC, Soloists; orchestra.
10:45 Roy Lamson's Orchestra.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:25 Paramount organ.
12:00 Egyptian Room Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 "Musical Mirror," Helen Barr, soprano; string ensemble.
5:30 "Three Minute Men."
5:45 "Cavaliers," orchestra.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Orchestra; soloist and reporter.
6:30 Bob Emery's Spelling Bee.
6:45 "Hot-cha" Band.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, The Mills Brothers.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, orchestra.
8:00 CBS, The Bath Club; interview; soloist; quartet; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Adrian O'Brien and pianist.
8:45 CBS, "Ed" Sullivan; Orchestra; Harry Richman, guest artist.
9:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Mystery sketch.
10:00 Le Paradis Dance Band.
10:30 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
11:00 Weather; news; time.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:30 Providence Biltmore Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Coon-Sanders Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, organ recital; Francis Cronin.
5:15 CBS, "Meet the Artist," Burns and Allen.
5:30 CBS, "The Professor and the Major."
5:45 CBS, "Movie Star Revue."
6:00 CBS, Arthur Jarrett, orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn, comedy and songs.
6:35 CBS, Jack Miller's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Joe Palooka."
6:59 CBS, Studio announcements; news.
7:15 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Sylvia Froos; Victor oMore; orchestra.
7:45 Concert Ensemble; Edward Jardon, tenor.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Shamrock Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, The Dictators.
8:45 Book talk.
9:00 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
9:45 Time; news, weather.
10:00 CBS, "Symphony of Color," Jack Kerr.
10:15 Modern Male Chorus.
10:30 CBS, Nat Shilkret's Orchestra; Alex Gray, baritone.
10:45 CBS, "The Funnyboners."
11:00 CBS, Columbia Concerts program.
11:30 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (330kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—William Lewis, tenor.
5:15 Studio skit.
5:30 Aloha-Oe Orchestra.
6:00 Anne Demerjian, soprano.
6:15 "Album of Dreams."
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Crystal Quartet.
7:00 Truman Carew and His Royal Collegians.
7:30 Xylophone and organ.
7:45 Song pictures with Orrin White, tenor.
8:00 Northeastern University saxophone band.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cheerio.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
12:00 noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
1:00 p. m.—"The Daily Tattler."
2:00 p. m.—The Radio Pastor.
2:15 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—Studio period.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, Woman's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—"Hymns of Old."
4:45 p. m.—Popular melodies.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
9:30 a. m.—Studio and NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC School of Cookery.
11:15 a. m.—Aloma Hawaiians.
11:45 a. m.—NBC, John L. Fogarty, tenor.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Committee on Highway Safety.
1:45 p. m.—Matinee Gems.
2:00 p. m.—Songs, Lou Baker.
2:30 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Churches program.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio program.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:45 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Revue, light opera music.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Aunt Jemima, songs.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Salon Orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, "The Captivators"; orchestra.
3:15 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Arthur Jarrett; orchestra.
3:45 p. m.—"Spotlighting Modern Education."
4:00 p. m.—CBS, Memorial Service to Woodrow Wilson.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records; talks.
8:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Ritz-Carlton Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shop news; news.
3:00 p. m.—Baseball game; Red Sox vs. Washington Senators, broadcast from Fenway Park.

Motion Pictures

Fine Arts Theater

The puppets are coming—to the Fine Arts! Beginning April 16 at 10:30, and throughout the following school-vacation week (mornings only) the Domino Marionettes will present "The King of the Black Isles," from an Arabian Nights story, and "The Old-Fashioned Dragon," who, bless him, didn't like jazz.

What is more, a short sound picture of the Gorni Marionettes, made in Italy, synchronized in America, figures on this week's bill. It is time these little "actors without egotism," to slightly misquote Mr. Gordon Craig, had a try at the screen. The current picture is perhaps a foreshadowing of future development. A miniature travel study of Manchuria is of timely interest. These are prefaces, but as our talkative friend, Mr. Shaw, has taught us, prefaces sometimes steal the show.

The chief dish on the current Fine Arts menu, which some may relish more, others less, than the hors d'ceuvres, is a Gainsborough pictures made in England—it is said under Mr. A. A. Milne's supervision—of his sentimental tragi-comedy, "Michael and Mary." Mr. Herbert Marshall and Miss Edna Best have the title parts. It provides the pleasures of English speech and as much good acting as the technique allows. One cannot have seen or read the play without squinching at its translation into an idiom which can achieve such long, undramatic moments as the daily humdrum of putting on bedroom slippers. A phosphorescent episode is the retelling of the story, already familiar to the audience, by a sequential play of hands, differentiated in themselves and by significant association.

A half-hour piano and song recital, by Miss Selma Pelonsky, pianist, and Miss Frances Foskette, soprano, preceded last night's 9 o'clock showing. M. L.

Oysters Foot-Long Once Thrived In The Charles River

The mystery of the foot-long oyster shells sucked up from the bottom of the Charles River Basin has been solved.

In dredging for the basin beautification project in the vicinity of M.. I. T. thousands of peculiarly elongated oyster shells have been dumped on the fill along with the river-bottom gravel.

But how did they get there? Were they dumped during some previous filling operation? Was there actually an oyster bed there?

Of course they must have been brought there, purposely or accidentally, even the "old timers" said, for Boston "never had an oyster bed."

But even the old timers were wrong, for records at the State House disclose that at one time there not only were native oyster beds in this vicinity, but that the oysters were unusually large, from six inches to a foot long, and flourished to such an extent that they obstructed navigation.

In 1634 William Woods in his "New England Prospect" spoke of a "great oyster bed" in the Charles and in the "Mysticke." He located the bed in the Charles off Cambridgeport, or near the site of the present Museum of Natural History. The former now proves to be accurate, although investigation below the foundation of the museum, the site of which before about 1867 was well out in the Charles, may reveal more of these vestiges of a former thriving industry.

Wood's account further comments upon the size of these oysters, noting that they "must admit of a division" before putting into the mouth.

Dr. W. G. Field, in a report to the Charles River Dam Commission in 1902, noted the finding of many large clamshells in the construction work. He estimated that the bed had been extinct probably for about 25 years and explained the elongated shape as the result of the growth being concentrated at the upper end because of crowding.

Music

Marian Anderson

Last night in Symphony Hall, Miss Marian Anderson, contralto, sang a program of songs both familiar and of intrinsic worth. Upon her program she also placed songs too seldom heard. Mr. William King played the pianoforte accompaniments.

Beginning with Dunhill's arrangement of the sixteenth century song, "To the Queen of Heaven," sung in excellent English and in well-sustained melodic line, Miss Anderson proceeded to songs by Donaudy and Lotti and Mozart's "Alleluja" to complete her first group. Good diction and intelligent phrasing marked the five German songs of the next group, dedicated to Liszt and Hugo Wolf. Possibly, of the five, Miss Anderson was most successful in "Auch kleine Dinge" by Wolf and "In Liebeslust" by Liszt.

Verdi's "O don Fatale" from "Don Carlos" stood alone on the program, and in it Miss Anderson seemed to feel the measures more completely than her powers at present will permit her to interpret them. To Tchaikovsky's "Had I But Known," which followed, she brought a quality of understanding which presaged better things to come in the future, and with Griffes's "By a Lonely Forest Pathway" and Chaminade's "Summer" she rose to what appeared to one listener to be the climax of the evening. In this English group Miss Anderson revealed some contralto tones of surpassing richness, and a feeling for text and musical idiom altogether satisfactory. The program closed with a group of Spirituals. A delighted audience recalled Miss Anderson numbers of times and demanded encores. G. M. S.

HARVARD MEN FAVOR FREER SCHOOL PLAN

Methods intended to stimulate an interest in the work of secondary school pupils and remove laborious class recitations, form the educational plan which 15 members of the Harvard University faculty have sponsored. Laboratory periods, in which teachers are used more as advisers or tutors than as instructors, have been substituted for classes. This new venture in "progressive coeducational secondary education" is being conducted by the Cambridge School at Kendal Green.

Dean H. W. Holmes and Mr. R. Buckingham, lecturer, both in the Harvard School of Education, Dr. Felix Frankfurter, professor of administrative law, Dr. P. J. Sachs, associate director of Fogg Art Museum, and Dr. Herbert W. Smyth, professor of Greek literature emeritus, in sponsoring the plan, state they believe too much emphasis is placed on college entrance examinations in secondary schools today. They call for fewer restrictions on pupils.

Class of Eighteen Cadets Graduated From Schoolship

Eighteen potential officers for the American Merchant Marine today received diplomas at the completion of their two-year course of training in the Massachusetts Nautical Schoolship, the Bark Nantucket. It was the seventy-fifth graduation ceremony. It was held at the Boston Navy Yard where the bark is being overhauled preparatory to its annual summer cruise in foreign waters.

Rear Admiral William S. Sims, retired, addressed the cadets. He admonished the youths to uphold the high traditions of their country and its merchant service. Capt. Armistead Rust, master of the Nantucket, presented certificates to 10 graduates in the seamanship class and eight in the marine and electrical engineering class.

J. A. Willoughby of Edgartown, Marthas Vineyard, received the highest mark in the seamanship class, and the prize binoculars offered by the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Stuart K. Mills of Fall River, received similar honors in the engineers class and the wrist watch prize. Robert E. Thompson of East Boston received binoculars from the Chamber of Commerce for the graduate showing the most qualities for the best ship master.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE BY RALPH B. SCHOLFIELD, C. S.

Mr. Ralph B. Scholfield, C. S., of London, England, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: The Unity of Law and the Gospel," last evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets.

The lecturer was introduced by Mrs. Elisabeth F. Norwood, C. S. B., Second Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

You have come here this evening to listen to a lecture entitled, "Christian Science: The Unity of Law and the Gospel."

When I was a child, my mother was healed in Christian Science after being pronounced incurable by physicians. At that time there were not many Christian Scientists in the world, and she had not heard of this religion or of its Discoverer, Mrs. Eddy, until advised to turn to it for help.

She sought a Christian Science practitioner, hoping that she might regain her health, and so live to bring up her children. She was completely healed, and when she sought an understanding of Christian Science and asked her practitioner what had healed her, she was told, "It was God through His omnipotent love." This made her more eager to know about Christian Science, for she had been searching for a God as good to His children as she had planned to be to hers.

She found this God in Christian Science, a God so omnipotent, so good, so loving, that He healed her when all else had failed. This is merely one of thousands of cases which prove that an understanding of the omnipotence of God heals the sick.

The lecturer this evening is a member of the Board of Lectureship of this, The Mother Church. I have the pleasure of introducing to you Mr. Ralph B. Scholfield of London, England.

The Lecture

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

As we review the condition of human affairs today throughout the world, we cannot help being struck by the universal sense of unrest and tumult. Dissatisfaction with old theories, systems, and standards of living has brought about a state of turbulence rather than a state of order and control. In such conditions mortals are apt to be borne on by the current of human emotion without consideration of that divine law, whereby alone, order, discipline, and control can be maintained. That law, which we will call the law of Mind, intelligence, or God, is fully dealt with in the teachings of Christian Science. And through Christian Science we can learn how the application of that law will bring calm to the troubled waters of human experience.

Moral Law

The progressive portion of mankind has instinctively perceived that law and order are right, and indispensable to progress. It has formulated laws in its effort to bring about that ideal condition which it feels must be normal and natural. These may be called laws of conduct, or moral laws. The purpose of moral law is to develop order, discipline, justice, and control; and one of the best known illustrations of this is the Ten Commandments. These Commandments, though framed to be comprehensible by mortals, are not the origin of moral law. They are based on something higher than mere human ordinances. Being the very essence of life, health, and success, regardless of nation, time, and place, they must have their foundation in intelligence or wisdom. Moral law, therefore, as we know it, is the direct outcome of the operation in human affairs of Mind, intelligence, or God.

So-Called Physical Law

Another sense in which law is frequently used is in the expression "physical law." The significance of the word "law," used in this meaning, lies in the fact that it implies some fixed and invariable order, or uniform action. In so far as this so-called law manifests the elements of order, control, discipline and wisdom, it bears distinct resemblance to the moral law. Law interprets the control of wisdom and intelligence, and where these are not apparent there cannot be law. While the laws of adhesion, cohesion and attraction seem to be wholly material, yet in so far as they manifest control, order and wisdom they must be based on intelligence. A well-known professor of astronomy has said recently, "At the foundation of science is the principle that the universe is orderly." This shows that even limited human vision is able to perceive, to some extent, the great law and order that support the universe. What is mistakenly termed physical law, in the proportion that it manifests wisdom, order, justice and good, is the direct outcome of the operation in the material universe of intelligence, Mind, or God.

We are enabled, therefore, to perceive that wherever law in its highest sense is being manifested, whether in moral or in physical conditions, there is evidence of the operation of intelligence, Mind, or God.

Nature of the Lawgiver

The nature of this great Lawgiver God, or Mind, is a question that confronts every religion, and it confronts Christian Science. Even the leading physical scientists of today are looking beyond matter and mystery for a solution to this question and are coming to the most wonderful and interesting conclusions. Professor Jeans at Cambridge University has recently said: "The universe appears to have been designed by a pure mathematician. . . . Today there is a wide measure of agreement that . . . the universe begins to look more like a great thought than like a great machine!"

Even more wonderful still are statements written some thousands of years ago In the book of Proverbs we read: "The Lord by wisdom hath founded the earth; by understanding hath he established the heavens. . . . Doth not wisdom cry? and understanding put forth her voice? . . . The Lord possessed me in the beginning of his way, before his works of old. I was set up from everlasting, from the beginning, or ever the earth was."

Christian Science teaches that the great Lawgiver cannot be inert matter or material force, but must be primal, eternal, and self-existent intelligence, Mind, or God. Wherever law is being manifested, whether in the command "Let there be light," or in the control of the oceans, or in the exemplification of life and goodness in human experience, it is always the same cause, namely, Mind, or God, that is operating. All creation is held in this law, and it is a law of love, and not of hatred or indifference. For hatred and indifference cannot protect, support, or control. Hence the all-important fact that the great Lawgiver, God, must be Love as well as Mind.

In order to illustrate the nature of God as the Lawgiver, Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 119): "The lawgiver, whose lightning palsies or prostrates in death the child at prayer, is not the divine ideal of omnipresent Love. God is natural good, and is represented only by the idea of goodness." Therefore, from the standpoint of the Lawgiver, or God, being Love, she could detect at once that the prostration of a child in such circumstances is wholly unlawful, and is brought about by the general ignorance of God's law of preservation so beautifully expressed by the Psalmist in the simple words, "The Lord is thy keeper."

Christian Science Aspect of Law

The Christian Science aspect of law is of great importance not only in healing but in everyday life. We may be accustomed to look upon law merely as a regulation. But Christian Science shows law to be, in its ultimate meaning, an operative force which renders all that is unlike that force powerless and unreal.

To illustrate this: Suppose a Government passes a constitutional bill rendering certain qualifications necessary for citizenship; then, whatever an individual may do, he cannot be a citizen unless he complies with that law. If he disobeys it, he excludes himself from citizenship. In other words, that law is an operative force, which acts regardless of persons, time and place. In the same way God, who is infinite wisdom and Love, the primal and only Lawgiver, operates through laws determining the nature of man. Under these laws man is immortal, spiritual, and perfect; and disobedience to these laws deprives an individual of true manhood. God's law determines what is real and what is not real. Hence, law is a divine energy, eternally rendering all that is unlike God lawless and devoid of power or truth. Evil and disease are forever unlike God, hence cannot be based on law, power, or truth.

In order to be a good citizen we do not merely pray or beseech the constitutional Government to give us citizenship. We obey the laws that determine the status of citizenship, and our prayer is answered just in so far as we are obedient.

So, in order to experience life and health, and to prove man's spiritual unity with God, we do not merely ask God to help us. Christian Science shows that we must obey His laws and that those very laws, when obeyed, will render the so-called forces of evil and disease utterly powerless, and will reveal man held eternally in the law of Life, God.

In the Gospel of Matthew it is recorded that Jesus was asked by a lawyer, "Which is the great commandment in the law?" Jesus' reply was: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets." Christian Science emphasizes the fact that in his gospel of healing and compassion Jesus did not destroy, but fulfilled all true law. And Christian Science teaches that healing of disease follows naturally the fulfillment of God's law.

The First Commandment

The first demand, then, is to love God supremely. And here we are faced with a question that is not only natural but is one that exists at the back of the minds of most people, and that is: Is it possible to love anything, or anyone, that you do not understand? Obviously, this is impossible. The idea of God as infinite Mind and Love, and not as a mysterious and vindictive power, opens up to us the possibility of understanding and loving God.

A Christian Scientist was once trying to explain to a highly intellectual man of science the nature of God. She told him that Christian Science teaches that God is good; whereupon he replied instantly, "Do you mean that God keeps the Ten Commandments?" This was a somewhat humorous way of exposing the common inability to solve the profound question as to the nature of God. Christian Science explains that God does not keep the Commandments as does a mortal, but that since He is infinite Mind and Love, He is the very basis and essence of those Commandments. God is therefore good, using that word as a noun and not merely as an adjective. To love God supremely implies two main demands: (1) to recognize that God must be absolute good—infinite Mind and Love; and (2) that we must understand the nature of God.

Loving Ourselves

The second command is to love one's neighbor as one's self, and it is necessary, as in the case of loving God, to understand the nature of one's true self. Most people think they understand themselves more or less, and many have a kind of love for what they consider to be themselves. But is it their true self? Is it the man of God's creation, spiritual, immortal, and perfect?

There is a very helpful illustration of how to understand true selfhood in the story of the prodigal son. You will remember that the record states that after he had spent everything in vice and debauchery, he "came to himself." This was the turning-point in his career. Does not this infer that there began to awaken in him a desire for his true self? His desire to give up animality and to be a man was a proof that he was beginning to obey God's law, which is so clearly indicated by the writer in the book of Ecclesiastes, "This only have I found, that God hath made man upright; but they have sought out many inventions." The prodigal's true sense of man had not been destroyed, but merely obscured. When he began to have some desire and love for his true self, his true nature began to come to light. This led him away from evil to his birthright, and healed him. And he found his father loving him and coming out to meet him, not remaining at home angry with him.

Many people have been taught to think of this parable as applying only to bad young men. But Christian Science shows how it applies to all who are under the bondage or domination of sickness, sin, and discord of every kind.

The common expression "to be one's self" would be very useful if applied correctly, since it implies being a true man. A true man is not physical, but is eternally spiritual, the likeness of his Maker, Spirit, God. Hence, man's true self must express intelligence, health, life, and joy. Therefore, the self that we must love is our true, genuine self which is at-one with God, and which manifests law and order. And let us remember that we have not two selves, one evil and material and the other good and spiritual, but one only. What seems to be a material, sick, and sinning self is no more than a temporary dream; it is not that true self which is indicated in Psalm 17, "I shall be satisfied when I awake, with thy likeness."

If a man has to produce a machine, or any kind of goods, he naturally thinks of the standard machine or goods, and not of some old and worn-out samples. In the same way, in thinking of man we should have some standard. The standard for man's true selfhood must be that which is the outcome of primal law, infinite Mind, Love. Whatever does not come up to this standard is not the true man, God's image and likeness, and has no law to support it.

Thoughts About Health

Two ways in which we naturally think much about ourselves are: (1) in our health, (2) in our occupation, or profession. Let us first examine the thoughts about health. Infinite Mind, or God, says: "My thoughts are not your thoughts," but the thoughts of mortals undoubtedly consider health to be dependent upon the blood, the brain, the nerves, and organs of the body. These thoughts claim to say to you, You, yourself, are physical, or animal in nature. For centuries physiology has been investigating these mortal verdicts. But Christian Science investigates and explains the thoughts of God. The conclusions that you support will determine your views on the cause and cure of disease, and therefore your health and happiness.

Heredity

Suppose, for a moment, that we think of ourselves as subject to hereditary weakness or disease of some sort. Is such a thing the outcome of Mind, wisdom, Love, and does it constitute our true self? Heredity implies a material law of transmission and an origin to evil. But if Mind or God is the only Lawgiver, hereditary disease is unlawful and mortal. God does not think it or make it. It must be impossible for God who is Life, or Mind, to think in terms of mortality, materiality, or death. We cannot simultaneously believe in a law of heredity and the law of God. Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health (p. 380): "Every law of matter or the body, supposed to govern man, is rendered null and void by the law of Life, God. Ignorant of our God-given rights, we submit to unjust decrees, and the bias of education enforces this slavery." Let us then deprive so-called material heredity of law, and obey only the one law of Life, or Spirit. And when we apprehend the illegal nature of material heredity we shall cease to fear it and begin to come to ourself, and understand the words of Paul, "The law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death."

The question as to whether disease, limitation, and death are based on true law must sooner or later be answered by everyone. Much that is classified as law is but the outcome of the observation of the human mind, being, as Mrs. Eddy says, "conjectural and speculative" (Science and Health, p. 229), and not based on divine Principle, Mind, or Love.

Disease Has No Course to Run

Sometimes we are led to suppose that certain diseases must run a definite course before they either kill or are eliminated. That is a type of law to which mankind is in bondage and which has not been seriously questioned for centuries, until Christian Science came. It is recorded in three Gospels that Simon's wife's mother was taken ill with a great fever. Jesus never recommended her to take great care of her body, or to go to any place for convalescence until she regained strength. It is said in Luke's Gospel that Jesus "stood over her, and rebuked the fever; and it left her: and immediately she arose and ministered unto them." He never expected that fever to run a course. He separated it from what he knew to be her true self, and he rebuked it. He obeyed the law of God, under which disease is unlawful.

Here is an illustration to show that what are called laws of matter or the body are not spiritual, but that they are only the outcome of human belief. I had a friend who was a very good long distance track runner. He was also a very fine mathematician. I once asked him if he ever became fatigued, or lost his breath while running. He said that he did, but that on those occasions he tried to work out a mathematical problem and thus forgot all about the so-called law of matter which would otherwise have bound him. Does not that indicate that those so-called laws of matter were merely a decree of the human mind, and that when this mind became engrossed in something else it forgot its own laws, and thus showed them to be no more than changeable beliefs?

What are wrongly termed laws of nature may appear to enter our lives in the shape of deformity, disease, and decay, but the hour has struck when mankind, through Christian Science, is questioning the legality of those laws.

It is wise, and necessary, for us all to ask ourselves: Are age, limited capability, and death, based on law; or are they the false belief of self from which we must arise and go to the Father, whose laws are a law of destruction to all that is unlike wisdom, Life, and Love? In Christian Science we are beginning to see that the words, "As thy days, so shall thy strength be" are not only a promise but a law.

Let us then raise our ideal of our self from organic matter and materialism up to our true nature; "till," in the words of Paul, "we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ." This is not self-love, but love of our true self.

Our Occupation

The other way in which we think much about ourselves is in our occupation or profession. A man's, or a woman's, occupation will often be the outcome of his, or her, childhood impressions. Sometimes these will lead to constructive, unselfish ambition, sometimes to the reverse. But we are all engaged on some sort of life-work, whatever our age or position. As Mrs. Eddy has said in Science and Health (p. 248), "We are all sculptors, working at various forms, moulding and chiseling thought." What sort of a model have we before us? Is it one based on wisdom, law, and Love; or is it one based on limitation and failure? Do we hope for the best and fear the worst? The law emanating from the one great Lawgiver, Mind and Love, can produce only harmony. This law of harmony is indicated in that great Sermon on the Mount where Jesus says: "Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin: and yet I say unto you, That even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. Wherefore, if God so clothe the grass of the field, which to day is, and to morrow is cast into the oven, shall he not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith?" The ultimate law is that God, or Life, created and united our living with our life; but human belief has separated them with disastrous results.

If failure comes into our experience we are usually tempted to feel that we are the victims of circumstances, and that nothing but a miracle can put us on our feet again. Doubtless the prodigal argued that way! How often do we hear it said that if only "things" would change in some way or other, all would be well. We pray for help, but how rarely is it seen that it is not "things" but our "thoughts" that need to be altered! And just as the prodigal's prayer started in right desire, and continued in obedience to law and lawful action, so must our prayer be when we are faced by failure. Prayer and law are inseparable. The children of Israel prospered and were protected in proportion to their obedience to the great law of the First Commandment. The size, numbers, and physical strength of their opponents were utterly powerless and of no importance so long as the nation was obedient to law,—namely, to having one God, one Mind, only.

The True Motive

In our occupation we cannot examine too closely our motives. And here Christian Science is very definite in its demands. In the construction of any great and important building, the architect, if he is a good one, tries only to bring out beauty, dignity, proportion, and so forth, and not to allow any selfish motive to mar the effects. In building up the true concept of himself, the Christian Scientist has very definite motives. One of these has been defined as follows by Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 450): "The Christian Scientist has enlisted to lessen evil, disease, and death." You will observe that this statement includes no suggestion that he must do it after he reaches a certain state of understanding. He must do it now. Hence the goal towards which he must look in his daily occupation is the lessening of evil, disease, and death. This aim, or ambition, is beautifully expressed in Psalm 67: "That thy way may be known upon earth, thy saving health among all nations." This true motive opens the door to the operation of good and of harmony.

You may ask, How can one do such a thing when in the midst of business and material occupations? Suppose that one is very desirous for a certain business transaction to happen. The question naturally arises, Does Christian Science teach one to pray to God to bring about this transaction? No, it does not. Even though a certain material result may seem very right and desirable from the human standpoint, yet the Christian Scientist never works or prays to bring about a material effect or result, either in business or in physical healing. He works and prays always to think God's thoughts and to be guided by divine wisdom. When he prays "Thy will be done," he means not only "May Thy will be done," but "Thy will *is* done;" or, in other words, the will of divine wisdom and Love is the only will that can be done. And that is all he wants to see, for it will assuredly satisfy and heal. Wisdom will often work out a problem for us in a way that, prior to the completion of the problem, may seem wrong to us, as in the case of Daniel, and still more with Jesus, whose life, to many, appeared to end in failure.

When we correct our motives and ambitions and make them correspond to the truth of Christian Science we shall no longer limit our life-work but we shall see the grand capabilities and capacities of our true self under the government of infinite law and Love. This is the self we can love without any fear of being selfish.

Loving Our Neighbor

Now, having gained the true idea of ourselves that we can love and prove, let us apply the same test to our neighbor. You will again admit that to love your neighbor you must understand him. We are often tempted to think that we understand our neighbor; but how seldom we do so! Suppose for a moment that we had been called upon to associate with the prodigal son—and we all of us are associated frequently with prodigal sons who are under the bondage of sickness and unhappiness, if not under actual sin; should we have been called upon to love that physical expression of vice and squalor? I am sure that this would not have been necessary or possible. But with compassion in our hearts we could have followed his own subsequent line of thinking when he "came to himself," and we could have loved that true self all the time, in spite of what the mortal was manifesting. That would be the right thing to do, both for ourselves and for him. That, too, would have been loving and understanding our neighbor. Therefore, the manhood of our neighbor that we can and must love is his true, genuine self, the man that is spiritual and perfect, held eternally in the law of God, Life and Love.

Loving our neighbor, then, includes also getting at the truth about our neighbor, just as loving music or mathematics includes getting at the truth about these subjects.

The necessity for watching our thoughts regarding our neighbor is shown in the following habit of thought. The natural tendency of the human mind is to focus attention on evil. We may have a friend who is a wonderful character, a model of goodness and kindness, and in speaking of him we may dwell on his good qualities and then spoil it all by some reservation indicating a weakness. Then the human mind will take that weakness and magnify it beyond all proportion, whether it be a physical weakness or one of character.

To many this may seem harmless. But, looking deeper, we see that by doing this, one is not only focusing one's vision on evil, but one is associating evil with man and calling evil man's selfhood. I do not wish to infer that one must entirely overlook and disregard evil occurring in others, but it is highly important to differentiate between what is lawful and real and what is unlawful and false; and to remember that any manifestation of evil selfhood is neither man's true self nor the outcome of the one great lawmaker and creator, God. Hence evil does not belong to man.

Helping to Heal Our Neighbor

In the Christian Science treatment of disease, the question of loving our neighbor as ourselves is of vital importance. Suppose your neighbor comes to discuss a disease with you (and there are plenty of people ready and anxious to do this); what is the best attitude for you to take? First of all, ask yourself this question: Is this disease the outcome of law, of wisdom, and God? Obviously it is not. Then if you sympathize with the disease, and give it the dignity of place and power, you are sympathizing with and building up something that is wholly illegal, unwise, and evil.

To gain dominion over disease you must understand that it has absolutely no law to support it. Whatever has no law to support it has no order and no continuity. It is utterly false. To see disease as false and lawless enables you to speak with authority to it. You fear it less; your confidence in the power of good grows, and you communicate this to others.

But in dealing with our neighbor we must be careful not to shock his feelings. We must not ruthlessly cast the teachings of Christian Science to his unprepared thought. And if your neighbor wishes to talk disease, you should try gently and compassionately to lead his thought away from this false sense of self, and help him to arise and go to divine wisdom — that one Mind whose thoughts are perfect law.

The Christian Science practitioner cannot heal without law and Love. And that Love is daily and hourly helping him to see his own true self and the true self of his neighbor. Here is an illustration. You will sometimes see a creeper, such as ivy, growing round an oak tree, choking and obscuring it completely. The ivy may be so thick as to cause you to think that it is actually an ivy tree. But if you know the facts, you understand that underneath the ivy is the true oak tree; and if you wish this oak tree to grow, you help it to do so by removing the creeper. Now, if your neighbor is overgrown, as it were, by sickness and evil, are you going to forget his true self, and call him a sick man? The senses may tell you to do so, but the thoughts of God, the evidence of divine law and Mind, say otherwise. This is stated clearly by Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 476): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick. Thus Jesus taught that the kingdom of God is intact, universal, and that man is pure and holy." Sometimes this correct view of man is not acceptable to those whom we wish to help, and the mortal thus shuts himself out from the operation of God's law. Two men once came to see me about the same time. They were both suffering from the same so-called serious organic disease which, they had been told, would necessitate a major operation. I tried to present to each of them a higher concept of man as immortal and perfect, and to encourage him to rise out of his false sense of self or life in matter, to see his true nature upheld by the law of good, Life, and Love. One of these men accepted this correct view in deep humility and gratitude and was marvelously healed within a few hours. The other was annoyed at being, as he called it, given a sermon, and he went away and received no healing. Self-love, which is selfishness and self-centeredness, hides one's true self which loves unselfishly.

Loving All Mankind

Christian Science shows that the question of loving our neighbor stretches far beyond our immediate surroundings. It reaches into the great national and international affairs of the day, and our attitude on this point determines, largely, the harmony, or otherwise, of those affairs. Employment, commerce, wealth, peace, and war are affected by it very directly. And here again we see the impossibility of loving other nations without understanding them. And to understand them we must again look beyond the outward appearances to man's true nature, remembering that this spiritual nature and this alone is real and permanent. If individuals and nations do not express some measure of understanding and love they obscure the very essence of unity and coöperation; they are not natural, and being unnatural, they are not themselves. In such a condition fear, hatred, and suspicion paralyze confidence, industry, and justice.

When a nation is beset by want and woe, as was the prodigal, its remedy is the same as that of the prodigal, namely, for the individuals comprising the nation to "come to themselves." This can be done only by individual effort, and we here can do much to help that; for by loving God supremely and our neighbor as ourself, we are conforming to the operation of the power of Love which heals, stabilizes, and restores. If the task seems too vast, let us remember that the prodigal did not have to heal all sinners. By healing himself he helped his nation in the best possible way. Right motives clear the road of obstructions, and love and achievement go hand in hand.

Let us then cease to bear false witness against our neighbor and love him for what he is and not for what he may appear to be. Then we shall lift his burdens, and in so doing, lift our own, thus obeying the law and demonstrating the gospel.

Our Leader's Great Work

Christian Scientists recognize that besides Christ Jesus no one has lifted the burdens of sickness and evil from humanity as has our revered Leader, Mary Baker Eddy. A careful study of the references to law throughout her writings will reveal the fact that no great teacher has ever been more insistent on obedience to the laws, both of God and of the land in which we live. She recognized, as she has said in the Church Manual (p. 28): "Law constitutes government. . . . Without a proper system of government and form of action, nations, individuals, and religion are unprotected." As the revelation of Christian Science unfolded she boldly and courageously faced the question as to whether sin, disease, and death are based on law. Her love of good urged her on, and her desire to heal the lame, the deaf, the dumb, the blind, the sick, and the sinner, brought her to the point where she saw these conditions as unlawful bondage, such as was experienced by the prodigal. She pressed on until she saw that a higher law, the law of the one great Lawgiver, Mind and Love, must end human bondage. And in explaining this she has said (Science and Health, p. 227): "Christian Science raises the standard of liberty and cries: 'Follow me! Escape from the bondage of sickness, sin, and death!' . . . The illusion of material sense, not divine law, has bound you." She, indeed, has revealed to us the only reasonable and rational way of loving God supremely and our neighbor as ourselves. And she has done this in the only way possible, namely, by practicing it herself first. As time goes on, the evidence to support this historical fact grows, but there is a greater and more important test than that of mere human history to prove the grandeur of her work. This test is that her teachings are demonstrable by all mankind in bringing out the effects of the law of God, Love, through healing all kinds of evil and disease. She, indeed, has reunited the gospel of healing with the great law that there is only one God. Truly it can be said of her, in the words of the writer in the book of Proverbs, "She openeth her mouth with wisdom; and in her tongue is the law of kindness."

Paul says, "Love is the fulfilling of law." Christian Science is showing mankind that this law is the one great moral force or power which is operative in every proof of the power of good over evil. To love is to understand, and to understand is to love. The law of Love gives man power to heal all evil, including disease, and to experience what James spoke of as the "perfect law of liberty."

In thinking of the law and the gospel, let us not regard the law merely as the Ten Commandments and the gospel as a feeble effort to manifest some human affection. Let us rather understand God as "I AM," as the one great lawmaker, Love, whose law renders life good and love eternally real, while evil, disease, disorder, and death are rendered wholly unlawful, unreal, and powerless. Let us think of the gospel as the demonstration of this law in all the minutiæ of our daily experience, healing sorrow, sickness, sin, and death. Let us remember that "the law and the gospel concur" (Message for 1902, p. 8), and are as essential to our existence as life itself.

To love God supremely and our neighbor as ourself requires, then, a new vision of God, of our neighbor, and of ourself. This vision, in proportion as it resembles the thoughts of God, opens up to us a new and true view of God's creation, or reality. Does not this imply that the evidence of the material senses must disappear before the knowledge of the truth? What is this but prophetic vision, and the concurrence of the law and the prophets? Thus, keeping the law and having spiritual vision concur. Through obedience to law this vision opens to us the truth about God, our neighbor, and ourself, and "this correct view of man" heals the sick. This vision enables us to know as God knows, and to understand the unity of law and prophetic vision contained in those wonderful words of Isaiah: "Behold, I create new heavens and a new earth: and the former shall not be remembered, nor come into mind. But be ye glad and rejoice for ever in that which I create: for, behold, I create Jerusalem a rejoicing, and her people a joy."

John writes in his first epistle, "He that loveth not knoweth not God; for God is love." And to love aright cannot be mere emotional affection, but it must be, as we have seen, that understanding of God, of our neighbor, and of ourself which recognizes the eternal law that God and man are coexistent and coeternal. Mrs. Eddy has said (Science and Health, p. 340): "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself;' annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry,—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."

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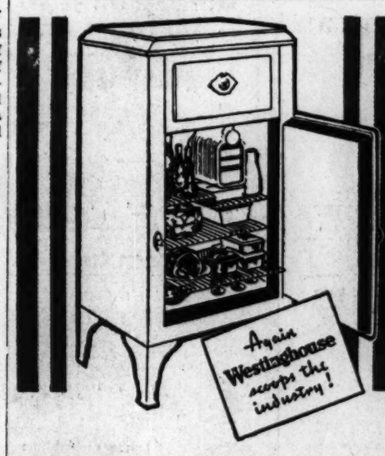

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MANSFIELD, OHIO

CLERKS OPPOSE 10 PER CENT CUT OF POSTAL BILL

Jobs of 35,000 Threatened, Dolan Holds—Calm Action Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 12—A 10 per cent cut in the United States Treasury and Post Office appropriation bill, as proposed by Senator Wesley L. Jones (R.) of Washington, chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, would mean the indefinite suspension of more than 250 federal building projects, and throwing out of employment approximately 35,000 men, according to Mr. Thomas F. Dolan, president of the United National Association of Post Office Clerks.

"The reduction," his statement says in part, "in the post office appropriation bill, $80,546,617, would possibly necessitate that 30,000 or 40,000 postal employees be relegated to the swelling ranks of the unemployed. It would mean a complete reconstruction of the entire postal facilities of the country, along narrow and inadequate lines.

"Senator Tasker L. Oddie of Nevada, states that the postal employees are as earnest, hard-working and conscientious a body of men and women as can be found anywhere. Benefits which have been gained for the postal service and the employees will be wiped out and much of the improvements which have been made in the service will be wiped out.

"Senator Porter H. Dale, of Vermont, states, 'I do not think that government salaries ought to be subject to every fluctuation in the stock market, going down every time the stock market goes down. Any movement to scale down salary schedules of federal employees should be based on a permanent situation, and I do not regard the present situation as permanent.'

"Senator Oddie further states that indiscriminate cutting, without intelligent and thorough study will result in misery, much suffering, more unemployment, a heavy loss to the Government, and a delay of return to normal conditions.

"The superficial motive of reduced appropriations is, in itself, commendable," he continued, "but careful analysis will unquestionably reveal that the dangers and the injustice that are lurking beyond the proposed economies demand prolonged thought and unhurried action.

"The Treasury and Post Office appropriation bill is one of the largest, providing for an aggregate of approximately $1,100,000,000. The passage of this bill in its complete form, with no reductions, will directly contribute in unmistakable measure to the return to prosperity."

COAL OUTPUT DROP ALARMS RUSSIANS

MOSCOW, April 12 (AP)—A sharp drop in coal production during the first quarter of 1932 aroused the newspaper Pravda yesterday to sound an alarm.

Pravda said the situation in the coal industry was menacing the most important phases of other industries, chiefly the metallurgical works which are one of the basic sections for the successful completion of the Five-Year Plan.

From a January high of 196,600 tons, the average daily production dropped in February to 191,400 and in March to 186,300.

Although the total production was 1,722,150 tons for the first quarter of the year, 35.6 per cent above the same period in 1931, it represented an accomplishment of only 86.9 per cent of the plan for the quarter.

HARD-PRESSED FARMS GET HELP IN PERTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—Through the Farmers' Debts Adjustment Act, provision is made to protect the farmer who is heavily encumbered with promissory notes given in payment for machinery and supplies prior to the passing of this measure. The act permits the cancellation of the notes of those unable to pay and allows one-fourth of the total amount of them to be charged against each coming year's crop.

In many cases machinery firms have been very lenient toward farmers in not pressing for payments due, but carrying over debts, thereby allowing provision for seeding time and utilization of the land which might have remained uncultivated had severe methods been adopted.

Chain Store Bills Defeated in House; Budget Is Enacted

Chain stores won their fight in the Legislature yesterday against added taxation when the House of Representatives concurred with the Senate in rejecting proposed legislation to license this type of market. Several bills had been reported adversely by the Committee on Taxation.

The House sustained the Governor's veto of a bill to permit Newburyport to place the question of whether or not the Mayor should appoint the police commissioner on the ballot, and killed a measure which would legalize bowling on Sundays in the State.

In the Senate, the bill to further regulate the practice of law by banks and nonlawyers in rendering assistance to business patrons was blocked in second reading. This measure had been passed by the House. Reconsiderations will be demanded, it was learned.

Gov. Joseph B. Ely yesterday signed bills providing for investigation of the advisability of erecting a state armory in Melrose, to continue a special commission studying revision of laws relating to savings and coöperative banks, and to authorize the Mt. Tom state reservation commission to acquire additional land.

Both branches of the Legislature enacted the state budget bill and sent it along to the Governor for approval. The total appropriations are set at $59,800,000, with an additional $3,340,000 for the Metropolitan District Commission.

Fogg Art Museum To Be Augmented

Excavating has started at Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, for the new east wing to house the Naumberg Art Collection. Plans for the wing, which is to extend from the south corner of the museum to Prescott Street, were revealed today.

Entrance will be through the Ross study of the museum into the former dining room of the Naumberg home. Two other rooms will be included in the structure, the former living room and a balcony, with a connecting foyer and stairway. In these rooms will be placed the paintings and other works of art in an informal manner in accordance with the terms of the bequest. The late Mrs. Aaron Naumberg of New York who gave the collection to Harvard in 1930, desired that the usual museum atmosphere be avoided. The rooms are to be used as a quiet, restful place where students may study, read, and discuss art at their leisure.

Among the famous paintings included in the gift are Rembrandt's "Portrait of an Old Man," and well-known works of Frans Hals, Lorenzo Di Credi, El Greco, Bartolome Murillo, and others. A gift of $125,000 to be used for the installation and maintenance of the collection is also included in the bequest.

'RED SHIRTS' BLOCK ELECTION IN INDIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

PESHAWAR, April 12—Thousands of Red Shirts picketed polling stations at Charsadda so effectively yesterday that only one vote was recorded there for the provincial election now in progress in the Northwest Frontier Province.

Picketers stoned polling officers and electors, overturning a lorry of voters and beating them. They are also picketing polling stations at Mardan, where Red Shirt activities have been centralized in recent weeks.

A feature of the disturbances is the utilization of women—a most unusual innovation in Moslem activities. These women holding aloft their Korans urged electors not to vote. The situation in Charsadda is in striking contrast with Peshawar, where the voting proceeded under absolutely peaceful conditions.

Canberra's Tariff Changes Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—The new tariff schedule proposed by the Lyons Government is opposed by the Labor and Country Parties mainly because of the reduced protection given the Australian tobacco-growing industry. The import duty on foreign leaf has been reduced from 5s. 2d. to 3s. a pound and the excise on Australian manufactured tobacco has been increased from 2s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. a pound.

The Government's action is based upon a report of the Tariff Board which considers the protection accorded this industry by the previous Government was excessive. The effect in 12 months was to force up local production from 2,000,000 pounds to 6,000,000 pounds of leaf and to increase the acreage under tobacco four- or five-fold. It costs 1s. a pound to produce tobacco leaf in Australia, and last season growers average 3s. a pound, giving them a profit at the rate of £80 an acre.

The most important other change in the new schedule was the reduction of the iron and steel duties by agreement with the great iron and steel producing firms. These duties have reverted to the 1928 rates.

The new schedule provides for increased import duties on 11 items and reductions on 69 items. There are two exicse increases and four excise reductions. The special customs supertax of 50 per cent on normal duties has been taken from 19 items out of a total of 74, and the prohibitions imposed by the last Government have been removed from 43 lines out of a total of 43.

Argentines Run First Paper Mill

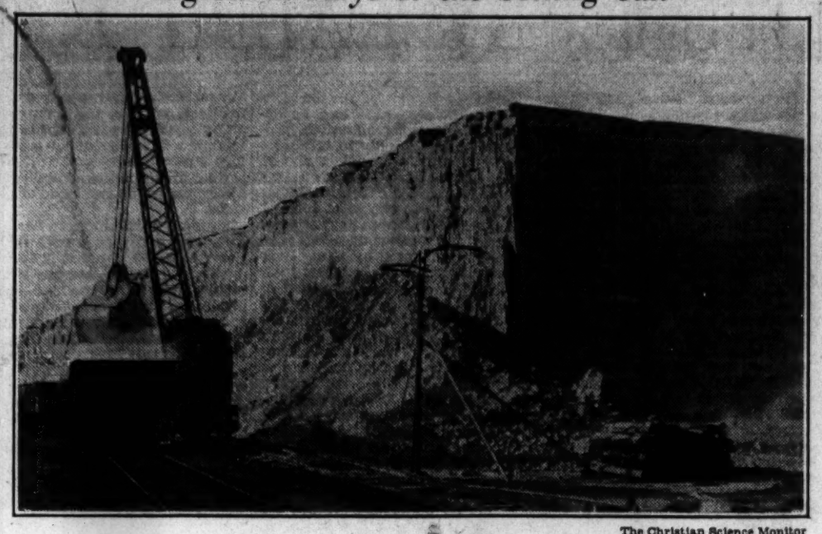
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 12—Argentina reports success for its first paper manufacturing concern, started six months ago. The factory, known as the Celulosa, is located in Rosario, the second largest city of the Republic and one of the great wheat export centers.

Since the basis of local paper manufacture is wheat straw, the plant is located in an area of abundant and cheap material. Straw costs only a few dollars a ton; salt, another ingredient, is found also in commercial quantities at Cordoba, in the same region.

A report to the Pan American Union says that after the factory's operation for six months its promoters feel satisfied that permanent success is assured.

Aglow in Rays of the Setting Sun



The Christian Science Monitor

"SULPHUR MOUNTAIN" IN TEXAS WITH CARS BEING LOADED

South Texas Home of World's Greatest Supply of Sulphur

Deposits in Three Counties, Drawn From the Earth Like Petroleum, Furnish More Than 90 Per Cent of Total Production of the Globe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Tex.—More than 90 per cent of the world's sulphur supply is produced from mines in the coast section of south Texas. This production in 1930 totaled 3,372,338 tons, which represents about 99 per cent of the United States supply.

Sulphur is extensively used to enrich the soil and the development of chemical manufacturing, both here and abroad, is dependent to a large degree upon a continuous and generous supply.

It will be a bit of news to most individuals to learn that this mineral is drawn out of the ground at the south Texas deposits with drilling and pumping machinery, just like the oil drillers produce crude petroleum.

The great sulphur deposits of south Texas are concentrated in the three counties of Brazoria, Matagorda and Wharton. Three companies have collaborated in playing the leading rôle in the development and exploitation of Texas sulphur. They are the Texas Gulf Sulphur Company with mines at Gulf, Newgulf and Long Point; the Freeport Sulphur Company with deposits at Bryan Mound and Moskins Mound, and the Duval Texas Sulphur Company at Benavides.

The deposits of sulphur, however, in the Texas coast section probably would have been undiscovered and unclaimed—at least until a much later time—but for the genius of Herman Frasch, German mining engineer, who devised the present intricate and remarkably efficient method of drawing the sulphur from the ledges of solid limestone in which it lies impregnated.

The old method of extracting sulphur closely resembled zinc mining, in which huge underground caverns were excavated from the virgin rock and both the ore and waste rock carried to the surface for refining.

By Frasch's process the sulphur is refined under the surface—without excavating—and the mineral brought to the surface in the form of liquid, 100 per cent pure. First, deep wells to sulphur deposits are drilled and a large casing pipe which incloses a smaller pipe is thrust down the holes to the mineral beds. Water heated beyond the boiling point, but protected from vaporizing by high air pressure, is forced into the well through the smaller pipe.

The excessively hot water which will not mix with sulphur, permeates the porous limestone ledges which contains the scattered deposits of sulphur. The heat of the water melts the sulphur which, in liquid form, is forced to a drainage basin at the foot of the well where a circuit of compressed air sucks it to the surface.

The liquid sulphur is piped into giant vats and left to solidify. Then the sides of the vats are removed and a veritable mountain of the most brilliant hue is disclosed to the gaze of those both far and near. A cluster of these "sulphur mountains" aglow with the rays of a setting sun is a sight not to be soon forgotten.

After solidification the sulphur is blasted into pieces and loaded by a steam shovel into freight cars on temporary rail sidings which follow the building of the sulphur mountains.

All of this sulphur is 99.5 per cent pure. Some of it goes direct by rail to domestic plants and factories of the United States and Canada, but the much larger portion of the year's production is loaded on ships at Texas ports for coastwise and export shipments.

Prior to 1905 the situation was almost exactly reversed as to the location of the world's sulphur supply. At that time approximately 90 per cent of the world's sulphur came from the island of Sicily. In 1903 there were 757 sulphur mines in that area employing some 40,000 workers. With Texas stepping to the fore with more expert methods of production and, it is claimed, with a superior quality of product, the balance of power in the industry rapidly switched to this side of the globe and the number of Sicilian mines has dropped to less than half.

With the opening and increasing development of the Texas sulphur fields, the market price of the mineral has steadily decreased and a better quality of product made available. The world at large has gained by this turn of events because a greater production has made possible a more varied and more utilitarian use of the product.

Thanks to sulphur, Texas has built up a permanent and lasting industry which is not only giving profitable employment to thousands of Lone Star inhabitants but one that is contributing in a vital way to the necessities of life of the peoples of the world.

PERTH PARLIAMENT MARKS CENTENARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—The hundredth anniversary of the founding of the West Australian Legislative Council by the British Government was celebrated here recently.

Lady Mitchell, wife of the Premier, Sir James Mitchell, unveiled a picture of the First Legislative Council, which was presented to the Chamber by Sir James Kirwan, present President of the Council. The President remarked that their Parliament was the third oldest legislative body in Australia.

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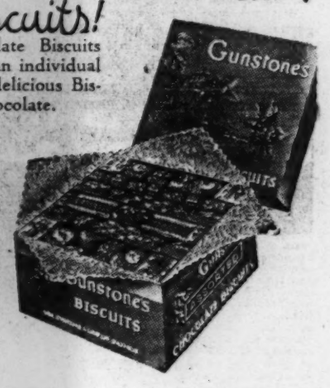

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WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

Danish Feminist Visits London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

"IS IT always foggy in London?" The questioner is Froken Anna Westergaard — feminist, publicist, the first woman to be appointed by the King of Denmark as Fuldmaegtig (Sous-Chef de Bureau) of the Danish State Railways.

Froken Westergaard had just arrived in London from Copenhagen and somehow or other, London has contrived to greet her with one of those fogs which hang about the city in thin wisps during early spring. She stands by the low square-paned window of her room in the Temple and, looking down at the litter of irregular old buildings of Inner Temple Lane, declares that London is "perfectly delightful, but—" and she turns to the room with a slight shrug of the shoulders, "a little dark."

But, of course, Froken Westergaard is used to the clear air of Copenhagen and, as she puts it, "to people who smile."

She says that it is the ability of the women of her country to smile that has brought them out on top of so many problems which still baffle the women of other countries.

Equal Pay for Equal Work

Danish women have been politically enfranchised since 1915. They have had the legal right to equal pay with men for work of similar character since 1919. They share with men equal opportunities in regard to all branches of paid work—except that of the military and the church. Nobody so much as dreams of suggesting that the married woman should not choose for herself between a home and a paid job.

In Denmark, women are apt to say that the realization of this ideal state of affairs lies at the door of Anna Westergaard. But Anna Westergaard herself shakes her head.

True enough, she began work for women at 17 when, having passed similar entrance examinations as men, she found that her work in connection with the Danish State Railway was to be hampered in regard to opportunity on account of her sex.

True enough, also, she set herself, there and then, to explode the notion that she and other women were not as valuable as men, thereby so impressing her chief that, within a couple of years, he transferred her from her small country town to Copenhagen, there, with one other woman, to work in the big mixed railway organization.

But she will not accept the suggestion that she has brought freedom to Danish women.

"They are free by nature," she says, "and they know the way so to turn opposition to ridicule that, seeing the amusing side, there is no opposition left!"

Not Easy

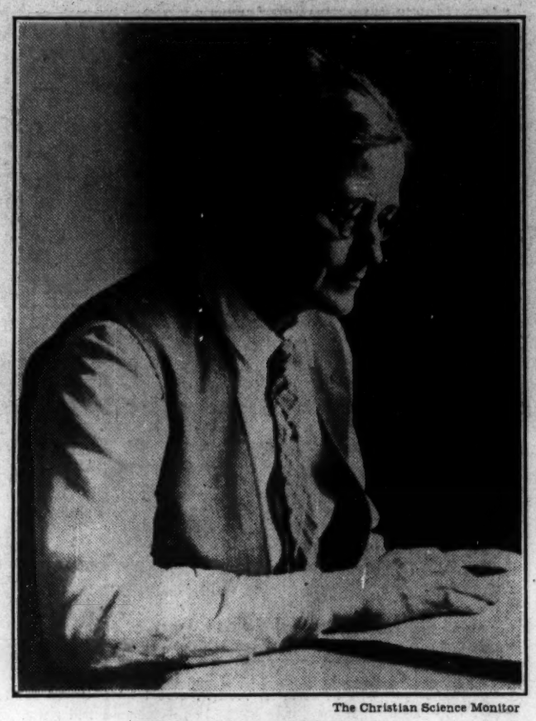
But accomplishment has not always been easy for Anna Westergaard, in spite of her ability to smile. When she took up her work in Copenhagen, she discovered that she was not to sit for examinations similar to those of her male colleagues. This did not suit her ideas of equality. She protested, and won her case, only to find, however, that, while men received their training during working hours, such facilities were not to be granted to her.

Therefore, for two years she studied the theory of railways from 6 to 8:30 every morning; worked in her office from 9 until 4; and then took train to various stations where practical instruction was available, studying there regularly until 9 p. m.

Today she is a municipal councilor of Gentofte; chairman of a branch of Dansk Kvindesamfund—the great Danish women's organization; honorary treasurer of the Open Door International, and one of the most popular women in Denmark.

More than once she has stood as Radical candidate for the Danish Parliament. But she says that she has never really wanted to be elected. To be a Member of Parliament, must, she says, be almost beyond human endurance. But she confesses—and her eyes twinkle merrily—that she has never failed to enjoy every moment of a contest.

"Satisfaction," says Anna Westergaard, "is not necessarily found in winning. The real interest nearly always lies in the fight!"



The Christian Science Monitor

FROKEN ANNA WESTERGAARD

Of Denmark, Who Is Active in Behalf of the Progress of Danish Women.

Women's Organizations

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship has ceased to exist—at least in name. The old society which first saw light back in the '60's, and lays claim to having been the first women's suffrage society in the world, has decided that the necessities of the times demand change in policy, and that a change in policy demands, in turn, a parting of the ways.

During its more than 60 years of existence, the society has seen not only the granting of the vote to British women, but their gradual entry into public life and work on lines very similar to those of men.

Three years ago it developed, as a kind of offshoot to its activities, a branch of work known as the Townswomen's Guilds. At the time, the venture did not promise to turn into anything stupendous, but the unforeseen happened. The Townswomen's Guilds "caught on." They grew so rapidly that the parent organization was almost at a loss to know what to do with them. Therefore the new policy and the parting of the ways became inevitable, and matters were negotiated in London during the early days of March.

In future, there will be two societies instead of one. The National Union of Guilds for Citizenship will undertake the "education of women as citizens to make their best contribution toward the common good." Forming societies of women in towns throughout the country, it will serve as a common meeting ground for all women, irrespective of creed or party, for educational and social intercourse. Its honorary president will be Lady Cynthia-Colville; its president, Mrs. Corbett-Ashby.

Under the honorary presidency of Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M. P., and the presidency of Mrs. Eva Hubback, the remaining part of the old N. U. S. E. C. will work under the title of the Council for Equal Citizenship, concentrating upon obtaining all such reforms as appear necessary in order to secure a real equality of liberties, status and opportunities between men and women. It will initiate and support such legislative and administrative action both in Parliament and among local authorities as will promote the objects for which it will stand.

* * *

And there is another change which has taken place recently in London. This has come about through the handing over of the monthly periodical, The Gateway, to Syndicated Journals, Ltd., and the alteration of its name to that of The New Gateway.

Founded in May, 1929, as a private enterprise the journal set out to meet the needs of the "situation created by the entry of women into professional and business life." It chronicled events in the sphere of women's interests and activities generally and opened, as a sideline, a bureau through which were conducted investigations into "openings" and careers.

But experience has proved that bigger organization is necessary in order to meet bigger demands, and in the taking over of both periodical and bureau by Syndicated Journals, Ltd., this bigger organization is being set in motion.

Besides its change in name and ownership, the New Gateway has now become the official organ of the British women's hospitality committee of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women.

House-to-House Selling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

IT MAY be well for women who are in need of employment to consider without prejudice a field of business activity which presents increasingly wider opportunities by means of which one who is sincere can earn an honest living or help to increase the family income. Amid the many and varied avenues offered by direct selling or "house-to-house" seling, as it is known to the trade, there is always room for one more. This is a door that stands open to women of all ages, classes and degrees of education.

"The field of direct selling is full of possibilities for sincere women," said Mrs. Leta Martha Dexter, a Chicago woman who not only has made a success herself but whose business it has been for some eight years to employ other women and to train them to become direct sellers.

Why then do not more women avail themselves of the opportunities here offered. The answer is simple. The moment the subject of direct selling is broached to the average woman several objections leap forth instantly like lions in the path. One objection, for instance, is that this business is generally conducted on a commission basis. Another is that along some lines it necessitates back-door conferences. Still a third is the fact that public opinion has branded the direct seller as a nuisance. Many a woman's pride rebels openly at the thought of such work, and if she is forced into it willy-nilly her courage oozes out at the first rebuff because of this very attitude.

One who is willing to do some constructive thinking on this subject will soon discover that these objections can readily be overcome. First as to compensation. The lack of a stipulated salary is offset by the fact that in many cases there are no stipulated hours either. A woman can, therefore, still attend to her domestic duties and add to her income through part-time activities. On the other hand, if she can give her whole time to this work, she receives pay accordingly, the only limitation resting with herself.

As to the other serious objections, Mrs. Dexter has something interesting to say. "Why should house-to-house selling have any stigma attached to it?" she asked. "It is an honorable activity if it is properly conducted, and it is about time that those who engage in this work should correct false opinions regarding it. One who brings something of value to one's door is not a nuisance. Quite the reverse. I like always to think of the direct seller as an educational adviser whether she is dealing with an advanced idea in dishmops at the back door or with the highest type of educational books at the front door."

She went on to say that the sales person always has a chance to give much valuable information regarding the type of article she is showing and to endow it with interest and importance. What to some might be nothing but a dingy, disagreeable implement of drudgery, to her might typify progress, skill and intelligent selection. Two people may look at the same article from entirely different standpoints.

"Then, too, think of the advantages to oneself of house-to-house selling," Mrs. Dexter continued. "Because it is rendering service directly to the home it gives one the opportunity of making fine contacts. One comes into much closer relationship with a customer whom she meets at home than with one whom she deals with across the counter. Moreover, to be a good sales person one must keep abreast of the times, certainly along her own line of merchandise, and must learn to think constructively about it. She has unlimited chances to broaden her own outlook as well as that of her customer. In my experience I have known of the most delightful as well as profitable results from both back-door and front-door contacts quite apart from the business transaction."

[This article is in two parts. The second will be published next Tuesday.]

Business Ability Simplified

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

WHAT is "business ability"—that particular endowment which artists are supposed to lack and executives to possess? What if it were not a special talent like a musical ear or a mathematical sixth sense but merely a power to concentrate on a particular problem those qualities which are associated with the most likable and intelligent persons?

This idea came to me as I sat in the studio of Miss Ellenor Cook, who sings in costume the peasant songs of the Balkan countries, and heard her speak of her methods in managing her own programs.

"A short time ago," she said, "I decided for economy's sake, and also because I thought the problem would be interesting, to book my own engagements. My method is to follow immediately every clue, even though it may not be entirely hopeful; and to tabulate all suggestions, for future reference."

Order

She opened for my inspection a file drawer. The cards were labeled according to states, and they bore the names of clubs, camps, civic organizations, and individuals representing established or potential interest in her entertainments.

"Orderliness and system," I thought, "although their names may sound dull, really are the forces of imagination at work gathering the stray waifs of desultory information into a social organization which is effectual. Order is, perhaps, the basis of business ability. And it surely makes all life more intelligible and more lovely."

"I send out to these sources," Miss Cook continued, "attractively produced and illustrated publicity. Pictures of me in my parts are very successful in exciting interest, owing largely to the romantic costumes I have collected and which I wear."

"Speaking of costumes," I interpolated, "it might be worth while for you to get into touch with . . ."

Promptness

No sooner had I mentioned the name and ferreted out the telephone number from the directory than Miss Cook's fingers were whirling the dial of her phone. There followed a pleasant and probably fruitful confab with my friend—to whom Miss Cook introduced herself quite naturally, saying that I had suggested the conversation just now as I sat beside her—and an appointment for a personal interview the next week.

"How much," I decided, "can be accomplished if one does not procrastinate. Every good thought should be changed at once into action." And I set down promptness as the second factor in business ability. And it is a virtue which keeps the wheels of life, even on other highways than business, running smoothly and steadily.

"Of course," I admitted, "one must be sure before one acts that the idea is good. One cannot disregard the importance of weighing certain problems before coming to a decision; but most delay in action is not occasioned by judicial consideration but by that type of indolence which is named procrastination, under whose influence enthusiasms dwindle and opportunities escape capture."

Friendliness

I was called back from these considerations by Miss Cook's voice.

"It is as much fun to talk to a new person," she said, as she hung up, "as to open a Christmas package!"

Again my thoughts were on the gallop. "When keen pleasure is derived," I thought, "from sharing the drama of other people's lives, unselfish friendships are sure to be established. Such friendships are the fertile soil from which spring opportunities. They are essential to the expansion of business, but they are primarily beautiful relationships, enriching life independently of any concrete benefits." And I placed friendliness in the company of order and promptness as intelligent and happy traits of character operative in business success.

"Do you have a variable scale of prices, Miss Cook?" I asked.

Generosity

"Oh, necessarily," she answered. "As a matter of fact I should not enjoy my work if it were dependent on a price—I mean, if profits, which, of course, are necessary to me—were the mainspring of my efforts. The real interest to me of my programs is adapting and varying them to suit different types of audience. For this reason I want my groups to be composed sometimes of sophisticated, even blasé, pleasure seekers, for whose interest I must work hard by a special spontaneity, freshness and sparkle; and sometimes of somewhat dull people, whose apathy I must break down; and sometimes of simple people, to whom much must be explained before it can be enjoyed. The struggle to win my audience is always exhilarating. The fee I receive is decidedly a minor interest. It is necessary, but like most necessary things, not exciting!"

"Generosity, the urge to give the best which one has," I decided, "is the very essence of sound business as it is the basis of a happy life. The real reward for an artist is comprehension, for a merchant, respect; and in both cases the expansion of opportunity springs from the impulse to share, be it an emotion, an idea or a commodity."

So, truly, no one need doubt her business ability or falter before a demand for its exercise. It is no sixth sense but only the focusing on a particular purpose of qualities essential to a liberal and useful life.

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EDUCATIONAL

Mingling the Cultures of the Americas

By DR. VICTOR ANDRES BELAUNDE
Head of the Latin-American Department of the University of Miami
Coral Gables, Fla.

LAST year President Hoover set aside April 14 as Pan-American Day, to be celebrated annually. This day has come to mean the commemoration of the growth of the cultural, economical and political relations between the United States and Latin America. The University of Miami, which is the most southern university in the United States and which since its inception six years ago has devoted a great deal of attention to the Pan-American idea, realizes that it is necessary to knit together nations in a bond that is more than commercial, more even than intellectual, that it must have a spiritual basis, and that there must be mutual sympathy and understanding of the fine arts, of literature, or scientific development and of the social ideals.

At the Pan-American Economic Congress, held in Washington, D. C., in September, at which delegates from all the Latin-American countries attended, special attention was reflected on the work of the University of Miami in its Latin-American department. It was pointed out that in the universities and colleges where students from both Americas come, true understanding will spring. I have been head of the Latin-American department since the university's beginning, and have tried to develop this point of view.

A Living Concern

Many persons believe today that Pan-Americanism has received a finishing blow, that it is not a reality but only a diplomatic conventionality. We believe that, in spite of the recent difficulties and well-founded resentment of the Latin-American countries regarding the policy of the United States, Pan-Americanism is still a living concern. Our foundations for this belief are two: one regarding the past and one regarding the future. It is not possible to destroy links and bonds established by more than a century of close relations in the political, the economic, and the cultural fields. Even those who have no fondness for the United States will not deny the tremendous influence that the political ideas of Franklin, Thomas Paine, and Jefferson had in the Latin - American political evolution. The constitutions in the early period of Latin-American independence were based upon the Constitution of the United States. Any student can perceive in the Mexican Constitution of 1824, the Venezuelan Constitution of 1811, the Argentine Constitution of 1853, in the early Colombian Constitutions, and the Brazilian Constitution of 1890, the influence of the United States. This ideological influence represents the romantic period of Pan-Americanism.

It was followed by the period of economic relations when trade between South America and the United States increased by leaps and bounds, chiefly after the great war. These economic relations have culminated in recent years in such a way that almost half of the foreign trade of South America is with the United States, which have 5,003,000,000 pesos invested in Latin America—4,000,000 more than they have invested in Europe.

These economic relations have good and bad aspects, the good leading to a permanent solidarity on the basis of equality and the bad leading to imperialism and hegemony.

Intellectual intercourse has been established between the Latin and Anglo-Saxon elements in America in spite of the differences of character and, chiefly, language.

Influence in Education

We cannot neglect the influence that the system of public education of the United States has had in South America. The work of the greatest South American educator, Sarmiento, was influenced by the methods of the Union and the ideas of Horace Mann. We cannot forget that among the most beautiful pages written about Hispanic American history are those of Prescott regarding the conquest of Mexico and Peru, and Fisk regarding the discovery of America. Now a legion of professors are studying the constitutions of the countries of South America, the economic situation, the antiquities, social life and literature of those countries. Hundreds of students of South America come to the United States to get acquainted with the latest inventions in science, industry and business. Scores of students of the United States are going to the summer session of Mexico, visiting Cuba, and will also attend the summer session which is going to be established in Peru. These are facts leading to permanent relations among these countries.

We cannot take an attitude of hostility. Nature and history have determined this close relationship. Human evolution has reached a stage at which all things ought to be contemplated from the international point of view. People are getting internationally minded. The economic crisis is not national but international. Political unrest is not confined to any particular country but to all the world. Ideological changes are not an exclusive concern of certain countries but are spread all over the world. That is a fact that is disagreeable to the "isolationist" but is absolutely undeniable. The international mind works by successive stages and recognizes differing degrees of progress. It is undeniable that there is the beginning of a European international spirit that will be eventually the basis of a universal mind. In the same way there is an American international mind, to a certain extent different from the European conception. These two ought to work in harmony.

Necessity Reaffirmed

The idea of the United States of Europe as an inner circle in the big circle of the League of Nations has reaffirmed the necessity of a permanent union of the American nations. It is true that many persons believe that a grouping of the nations for universal brotherhood will take place, not on geographical but on racial lines. That is possible, chiefly in the cultural field. But in the political and economic fields, the geographical factor will predominate. The question is to find a just and fair basis for a Pan-American system. President Wilson said rightly that friendship could exist only on the basis of honor and equality. We interpret this as absolute respect for sovereign rights, the policy of nonintervention in internal political affairs, and of refraining from taking advantage of backward conditions of certain countries and, chiefly, the development of mutual knowledge and understanding.

On this last line, classes in Latin-American culture have been established in more than 200 colleges in the United States, and there is included in the curriculum of high schools Latin-American subjects and Spanish language, which are of decisive importance. At the University of Miami, which was founded precisely to give to the students, in the Pan-American environment of Florida, the native point of view on the history, the culture, the relations, and the literature of South American countries, more than half of the students are taking some Latin-American subject.

Let us hope that for the average man in the United States some day the history and culture of Latin America will be as interesting and as familiar as his own culture and literature.

The Christian Science Monitor-Wide World

STUDYING THE FRENCH LANGUAGE ON ITS NATIVE SOIL
British School in Paris.

One of the oldest British institutions in Paris, this school was founded in the reign of William IV and celebrates its centenary this year. The aim of the school is to give complete tuition to the children of British residents who cannot send their children to England. Classes are held in both French and English, so that the pupils learn to use both languages fluently.

The Parent

Dear Friends: Chicago

I have read and enjoyed the Parent Column in our great newspaper for so long that I wish to show my appreciation by contributing what I can of helpful ideas to it. Especially since one mother has asked about a subject which has been uppermost in my thoughts for the last year. I refer to the musical training of children.

I believe that every child has a natural love for the joy, rhythm and harmony expressed in music. Not that every child can become a great musician, but all can learn to appreciate and express the "rhythm of head and heart" in some form of of music, even if it is only in whistling or humming. Granted then that it is possible for every child to love music, why do so few attain to any degree of perfection in expressing it? I believe that it is because of the lack of proper encouragement. Just to want your child to play some musical instrument so you can "show him off," never awakens in a child a true love for music.

We, as parents, must inspire our children by our own love for and appreciation of good music. We must create a good musical atmosphere in the home before we can expect to see it manifested. We can do this in many ways. It is my desire to tell you a few of the ways in which we are doing this in our home.

We have two children, a boy 3 and a girl 5. We love music and all express it in whatever ways we can. We sing a great deal. Both of our children began singing hymns and nursery rhymes when very young, because we sang to them. Children do naturally what they hear and see done around them. About a year ago our little girl, then 4 years of age, began to try to pick out the notes of the songs she knew, at the piano. We decided that she was ready for lessons. We found a good teacher, one who not only understands and loves children, but one who knows the best modern methods of teaching children to love and enjoy music. Given these qualifications in a teacher we feel that the rest depends upon our willingness and ability to help, inspire and encourage our daughter in this truly worthy undertaking.

How to be a real help to the child—that is the question. My part is to supervise the daily practice period, while her Daddy hears and commends her for her finished pieces, often accompanying her on the violin. Little brother does his part too, by singing the songs she plays, marching to the marches, and rocking the doll to the lullabies. Thus she accomplishes rhythm almost without knowing it, and brother is laying the foundation for his own musical training as well.

Regular practice is essential to success in music as in all lines of endeavor, but this need not be drudgery. If approached in a happy frame of mind, with the help and encouragement of a loved one, it can become a joyous experience, developing that sense of companionship which should exist between parent and child. Our daily practice time is early in the morning, so that playtime never has to be interrupted. Our best results have been attained by striving for promptness, patience and much joy in the work.

It is not necessary for a parent to be a finished musician in order to help the child who is just beginning his study of music. While I did take a few piano lessons in girlhood, I have really just been learning, too, with my little daughter. I talk with the teacher each week, so that I know what the new work is and how to perfect the old. But most of all, I enjoy helping the child, and this unfolds new ways of doing so each day. Sir John Lubbock says, "Always remember that men are more easily led than driven, and in any case it is better to guide than to coerce." (Mrs.) M. C. L.

Dear Friends: New Haven, Conn.

I am offering some ideas which have helped me. One is a plan which is helping us in our family to familiarize ourselves with our hymns. I have made it a habit to keep the Hymnal with my mending basket; and when I sit down to sew, I open the hymnal to some hymn and sing it while I sew. If my sewing is something which requires close attention, I select hymns which are familiar, so I will not have to look away so often; but if it is not I select those with which I am not so familiar. It is surprising how soon one can familiarize oneself with many of these wonderful hymns.

But familiarizing myself with them is not my only motive. The hymns which I remember best from my own childhood are those which my mother sang while she went about her work at home, and now I realize that back of these songs was her desire to pass on to us the truth contained in them, for even now I recall how distinctly she pronounced the words. Since starting this custom my four-year-old boy often pauses in his play and says, "Sing some more, Mother."

Another lesson I have learned is this: I have found from experience that children dislike to be rushed and hurried, and so I have worked out a way to avoid this confusion on Sunday mornings when getting ready for church and Sunday School. I made a bright-colored domino or clown suit. My small boy is now dressed for Sunday School immediately after breakfast, then this large loose costume is put on, completely covering all his clothes. Thus he plays around the house until time to start for church. When the costume is taken off, a few finishing touches are all that are necessary and we have no last-minute rush which is so trying on little folks, and grown-ups too. (Mrs.) M. H. G.

Cannot Pay for Both Education and Arms

By ROLAND HALL SHARP
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
II
Geneva

DETAILS of toll taken from education in recent months under stress of necessity for governmental economies pour into files of the International Bureau of Education, just across the open park, called Plaine de Plainpalais, from the hall where plenary sessions of the Disarmament Conference are held.

It is like placing within a few rods of each other a mill retarded or idle for lack of water to turn its wheel, and a rushing stream allowed to waste its energies rolling boulders or cutting away fertile fields.

A school closed by the municipality of Hartmannsdorf, Ger., because money to buy coal was not forthcoming, de pens in tragedy when it is recalled that one small naval vessel in an hour at sea consumes enough fuel to overflow the school's basement.

Economy in education is a theme urged by many educators themselves, yet the things being done in the name of economy under tension strike deep at fundamentals of popular schooling.

Governments compelled to trim sail have reluctantly drawn from educational budgets. The movement in some instances has been hardened by the attitude that here is an opportunity to "squeeze some water" out of school systems. Critics have watched with satisfaction as music instruction, drawing classes and other so-called "frills," have been lopped off.

Without minimizing the positive values of any stress that may force extravagance out of educational systems, it is undeniable that current pressure has gone far beyond that stage. It may be debatable whether music appreciation is an essential course. It is beyond dispute that the wholesale closing of opportunities for elementary education to social groups who are most in need of instruction is a tragedy of major proportions.

Hence the opportunity keenly felt by many educators and some delegates to the Disarmament Conference for a great social service possible through arms reduction. So vast are sums involved in maintaining armaments that all current slices on education could be made unnecessary even by small reductions in military establishments. The cost of operating two aircraft carriers in the United States Navy for one year would keep 5000 school teachers in their jobs, according to comparisons made by the National Council for Prevention of War. It is shown further that the cost of one of the largest aircraft carriers balances the total endowment of Johns Hopkins or Princeton.

It would take more than the total endowment of Mount Holyoke College to build one small destroyer. Yet Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president, confides that private endowed schools in America find it almost impossible to balance their books. Among the students, too, 35 out of 1000 at Mount Holyoke were kept from the necessity of withdrawing for the second semester only by the generosity of alumnæ.

Few nations have escaped curtailment of private and public educational funds. Most governments compelled to make reductions promise to return to normal as quickly as possible.

Following the reductions under the National Economy Act of 1931, and the Order in Council of last October whereby the 50 per cent Exchequer grant towards elementary education was withdrawn, and teachers' salaries lowered by 10 per cent, Great Britain has undergone a continuing stress throughout its educational system. In considering its estimates for 1932-33, the education committee of the London County Council found itself confronted with the necessity of making up for £1,325,000 taken from the Exchequer grants, as compared with estimates for 1931-32. The problem was to obviate throwing so large a burden on local rate payers while maintaining existing educational services.

By "stringent economy in every direction" the committee could not quite compensate for Exchequer grant losses. Under the heading "economies in staffing," a saving of £90,425 was planned. General economies, largely on materials, accounted for £331,135.

What these cuts mean to the work of schools is indicated in the book situation. When "more books and better books" are needed, supplies are curtailed. Since the total outlay for books is small, the saving is negligible when compared with the harm done to equipment. Aside from immediate effects is the influence on publishers, whose incentive for developing new and better books is lessened when schools leave the market.

All of these economies, so detrimental to education, are for pitifully small sums when compared with any type of armament. For realizing £19,950 in 1932-33, the London authorities agreed to a general increase of 25 per cent in fees paid by students at polytechnics, schools of art, trade schools, day continuation schools and evening institutes. This move was required "quite apart from the necessity of reducing net expenditures to a minimum." That this policy is not regarded as temporary is shown in the expectation that £30,250 will eventually be realized annually from it. Members of the committee who opposed the measure stated that a decrease in students had been noticeable even before the rise in fees.

Herts County Council found it necessary to decline a gift of £20,000 for endowing a crafts school for which buildings at Letchworth were offered. Financial stringency and difficulty of adapting the buildings were the reasons. "Drastic cuts in every branch of education" were urged in Salford to save the small sum of £14,000. Some 77 teachers were to be dropped, and free places in public schools cut by 25 per cent. Here, as in so many cases, those least able to dispense with schooling are affected.

At Bradford, a one-tenth reduction in the city's education bill was sought through reducing book outlays in elementary and secondary schools, limiting admissions and cutting salaries. In addition, to save the pittance of £2000, it was necessary to curtail the feeding of necessitous children. The cleaning of schools was diminished to save £2500. In Gloucestershire books five years old were in use to save £1100.

So the story runs, not only in Britain, but in many nations. As British commentators say, it is "sad reading." How bright the picture could become if Geneva enabled transfer to British schools of scrapings from the £110,089,000 expended on armaments in 1930-31, and to world schools of parings from its $4,500,000,000 arms bill.

[This is the second of three articles on this subject. The first appeared last Tuesday. The third is planned for next Tuesday.]

Private Schools Decide to Press On

Patrons of private schools in the United States seem determined that even though the wheels of industry turn exceedingly slow, private schools shall go on. That the heads of these schools, on the whole, are optimistic about general conditions is revealed in a survey of 250 leading day and boarding schools just completed by Porter Sargent of Boston, private school educational adviser.

Private schools the country over, as revealed by this survey, are not more than 18 per cent below normal, comparing favorably with industry, which is reported by one of the leading statistical organizations as being 33 per cent below normal.

New England private schools and those on the Pacific coast are the least affected by conditions. Private day schools are harder hit than boarding schools, while coeducational boarding schools as a class are the least affected, probably because on the whole they are the most moderate in price.

On the other hand, 30 per cent of the schools the country over reported an increase in income as compared with two years ago. More than 60 per cent of the private schools, however, find their income impaired, so that a salary cut is either already in effect or proposed for the next year.

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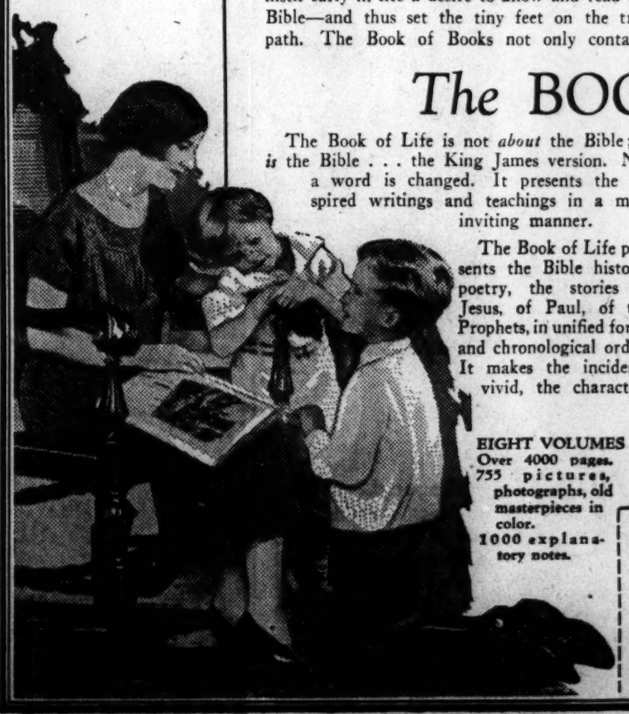

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THE HOME FORUM

The True Function of Criticism

I SUPPOSE there are few writers, great or small, who are not thoroughly familiar with rejection slips. There are many ways of considering them, and I have run the gamut of such consideration; but it is only recently that my experience led me to analyze the reasons for them from the standpoint of the ethics of criticism.

An editor to whom I had submitted something for publication returned it; but with the rejection slip there was a word of explanation: "This piece," said he, "is hardly worthy of you. I am loath to credit you with that which would mar the distinction which your work might otherwise achieve." Such careful and thoughtful appraisal might easily have given pause to the most practiced artist, had it been addressed to him instead of to me, the veriest amateur in the field of writing. None the less, I could not well afford to miss the opportunity of rising to the occasion by laboring to please that editor, as well as by squeezing to my profit every drop of helpfulness which the criticism contained.

I hope I have not misconstrued that editor's meaning and fallen into such a trap as did the young hopeful who once carried a bit of his writing to Sir Thomas More for judgment. "Why, this would be better in rhyme," Sir Thomas is reported to have said upon his perusal of the matter. Whereupon Young Hopeful trotted off to do the thing in verse, and after many days as hopefully trotted back with the metrical revision. Again Sir Thomas read it, then said: "'Tis better, for now there's rhyme; whereas before there was neither rhyme nor reason in it!"

Whatever the pertinency of that anecdote, certain it is that both Sir Thomas and our editor fulfilled perfectly the first responsibility of criticism: that of furnishing the artist with a spectrum of his talent that he may the better judge the value and worth of its varying elements. However difficult this may seem for the critic, it is something much more difficult, if not altogether impossible, for the artist to do for himself.

* * *

This is true in all fields of artistic endeavor. It is as true of the painter as of the sculptor, of the writer as of the musician. And it is so not because of any fundamental inability in the original and creative thinker. It is rather that criticism is a specialized task for which the artist, accustomed to think emotionally rather than analytically, is ill-equipped. Again the artist's failure as a critic is due more to the one-sidedness of his judgment than to a too great leniency where his work is concerned. Submerging himself in his art, he may continually fail to express himself intelligibly; or, following too fondly a preconceived fancy, he may mistake his métier altogether. So marked is this last characteristic that history many times instances pianists wrestling with poetry, painters struggling with prose composition and comedians straining after tragic rôles all to no avail. Such instances would undoubtedly be multiplied, were it not for the critic.

To enter the field of public criticism, then, is to become, whether one wishes it or not, a warder of talent and an instructor of genius. That there are far too many engaged in the business of reviewing, who have neither the talent nor the taste for it, does not alter in the least the seriousness or severity of its purpose.

It is unfortunate that the word *criticize* has come to connote generally fault-finding. No doubt the critics themselves are in the main responsible, for more often than not their writing is corrosive rather than corrective and illuminates themselves more than the subjects of their criticism. What one should like to indicate by the word, however, is impartial analysis, judicious examination, just appraisal. For, after all, an essay, a sonata, a statue or a piece of wrought iron is only a craftsman's example of his work.

The critic is but the examiner through whose hands these bits of craftsmanship pass on their way to the markets of the world. He does not put a price upon them, but he may indicate their value. He does not magnify their defects, but he may note their imperfections. He does not flay their originators, but he may suggest some redirection of their talents.

* * *

The first function of criticism, then, to echo Ruskin's thought, is to encourage greatness. Holding ward over talent, and mayhap budding genius, its task is one of discipline, dissuasion and encouragement. It must play the gardener not only in pulling up rank and noxious growth, but also in encouraging willful tendrils to stay with the trellis pattern. Indeed, it is no showy task, but a needful service and one all too often neglected.

In fine, the critic should be one who knows—a connoisseur. And, beyond that, one who is ever sensitive of the service to which his knowledge must be put. To gain the knowledge requisite for his task, he must spend even more time and effort than are required for perfection in the art over which he expects to sit in judgment. This comprehensive background of the history and technic of art is the sine qua non of the connoisseur and critic. To it must be added an understanding so well-disposed that impartiality will always be tempered with kindness and justice with geniality. Littleness and acerbity have no place in one who sets out to render service; and, if criticism cannot maintain itself on the basis of service, it has no cause for being. A long list could be compiled of those who have written critically and who stand before the world as connoisseurs, and yet few of them have genuinely fulfilled their task without prejudice or dogmatism. And it is in satisfying the demands of the second responsibility that most of them have failed.

* * *

The second function of criticism is the natural corollary of the first: to introduce and to interpret the artist to the public. The restrictions here are, if anything, more marked than before, both because the temptation to err is greater and because the effect of any judgment is more far-reaching in its influence. Here the slightest fault in the reviewer may result in grave injustice and loss to all, when delayed appreciation or lack of penetration turns either the public or the artist in a less profitable direction. No doubt, Macaulay by his prejudices as well as by his brilliant style and flair for epigram and paradox projected his own bias into his criticisms and weakened them by just that much. Again, Arnold ran the risk of becoming a Victorian Procrustes in his criticism through his determination to fit everyone into his bedstead of "sweetness and light."

It might be argued, of course, that these men were fulfilling their own conception of criticism. I rather think they were; especially Arnold, who with all the force of his classical training and culture was trying to balance the scales more evenly between Hebraism and Hellenism in English thought and character. But I am suggesting a more impersonal type of criticism as the ideal, that which becomes selfless in its desire to show the artist as he is.

By the judgment of many, Sainte-Beuve most nearly embodied this ideal in his criticism. His very name has come to stand for understanding, good taste, impartiality wherever one seeks a standard to measure criticism. He was not without fault in his criticisms, but always he sought to enter so thoroughly into the heart and experience of the artist whose works he essayed to appraise that, when he had finished, the result, one felt, was just and true, uncolored by any bias of Sainte-Beuve's. If few have accomplished so much as Sainte-Beuve in the field of criticism, it is only because few have had so high a conception of its true function.

No better beginning could be made, if one felt an urge toward the art of criticism, than to make Sainte-Beuve his textbook. And certainly no better antidote for much that passes for criticism could be found than to prescribe Sainte-Beuve as disciplinary reading for would-be reviewers. If it did nothing more than key their appreciative faculties to the right pitch, it would be doing much; but, if it inspired at least one to approximate his method, our times would be doubly blessed.

"A true classic, as I should like to hear it defined," once wrote Sainte-Beuve, "is by an author who has enriched the human mind, increased its treasure and caused it to advance a step; who has discovered some moral and not equivocal truth, or revealed some eternal passion in the heart where all seemed known and discovered." That definition alone, it seems to me, should bring a measure of agreement to critics. And more, it should so clarify their understanding of a true classic as to edge their appreciation of it and to spur them on by their judicious sifting to bring it to light. J. B. D.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

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14 pages	3c	24 to 30 pages 6c
16 to 22 pages	4½c	32 pages 7½c

Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.

	United States	
14 pages	2c	24 to 30 pages 4c
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston Mass. U S A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Long Road in France

Gray skies and rain, sunshine and moonlight, Dieppe and the cold gray sea of the Channel in the morning, in the evening the twinkling lights of Bordeaux reflected in the wide Garonne. In between more than four hundred miles of road, sometimes so straight and level that it melted into the horizon, at other times zigzagging up and down the hills; now avenued by trees or again, bordered by nothing but flat plains, chequered with crops.

By ten o'clock in the morning, we were passing over the cobbled streets of Rouen, en fête to celebrate the quincentenary of Joan of Arc. We lost our way by crossing the river, forgetting that we did not get to the south bank of the Seine until Pont-de-l'Arche, a good many miles farther on. Flags were flying and crowds were gathering to do honor to the Maid. Some celebrity was due to arrive shortly, but we got through the town and out again on the empty roads without undue delay.

Soon the skies grew duller, and before long a soft drizzle began to fall which became heavier and heavier as we sped south.

Although we still had nearly three hundred miles to go over roads, wet and greasy, which demanded caution, yet we must stop at Chartres and see that most beautiful of all cathedrals. Alas! it was closed until half past one! However, we stopped; we parked the car; there was a delicious little restaurant opposite the entrance; brioche, washed down with chocolate, sounded appetizing, and there were post cards to write, so the time passed quickly. Before we had finished, the doors were opened. The little crowd that had gathered on the cathedral steps disappeared within the dark recesses of the church and we with them.

Once more in the car. On again through villages, hamlets and towns. The rain stopped, the skies grew brighter and the roads dried up. We crossed the Loire by the broad bridge at Tours, on and on we sped through avenues of plane trees, avenues of oak, of acacia, of poplar, of elm, of chestnut, of apple, of walnut, of almost every kind of tree. On through Poitiers, bringing back recollections of history lessons and the Black Prince, and on through historic Angoulême.

The flat plains gave place to more undulating country, the roads grew less straight, the sun slowly sank in the northwest while in the southeast a pale full moon slowly rose, getting ever brighter as the golden glow faded. On and still on, but slower because of unseen dangers on an unknown road such as level crossings and unexpected gutters.

After that there are faint recollections of country flooded with moonlight — moonlight so blandly brilliant that only a few of the brightest stars twinkled in the pale sky. Hardly anything but ourselves now on the road, no glaring headlights, no meandering farm carts. One thing alone stands out in memory, the long, long bridge over the Dordogne, with the reflection of the moon sparkling in the water flowing far below between black, tree-fringed banks.

Light Conversation

Our words,
Delicate as a flurry
Of snowflakes,
Swirl about us,
And as delicately
Dissolve.

LE BARON COOKE.

A Day in Jaipur

Behind the beautiful gardens lie two lakes. The air was wonderfully fresh and peaceful, and the mountains were clearly reflected in the blue water. An old watchman who acted as guide tried to entice one of the crocodiles that lived in the lake. His call of "Haberlan" carried across the water and was echoed back again. At last a large crocodile came to the surface, swam slowly towards us and was fed. We drove back through the park as the sun was sinking and the evening sky was turning a golden red. It had become a little cooler but every leaf was still. We passed along large shaded alleys where the natives were walking, very dignified and proud, especially if a beggar sought alms. On a raised terrace the band of the Maharajah was playing German tunes—Strauss' waltzes. It was like a dream to me to see all the life of India, the tropics, the heavy, overwhelming flower scent, the bizarre, marble buildings, and then to hear a band playing home tunes.

We drove home as dusk was falling; a few gas-lamps had been lit in the streets. Elephants, gaily caparisoned, with heavy loads were making their way home; *zebus*, already half asleep, were stepping deliberately between the people, hurrying to and fro and the rocking *gadis*, or two-wheeled carts, while innumerable peacocks shrieked from the roofs their *paa, pao*. The fires had already been lit in the huts, and half-clothed figures were squatted around the flickering flames, preparing the evening meal. . . .

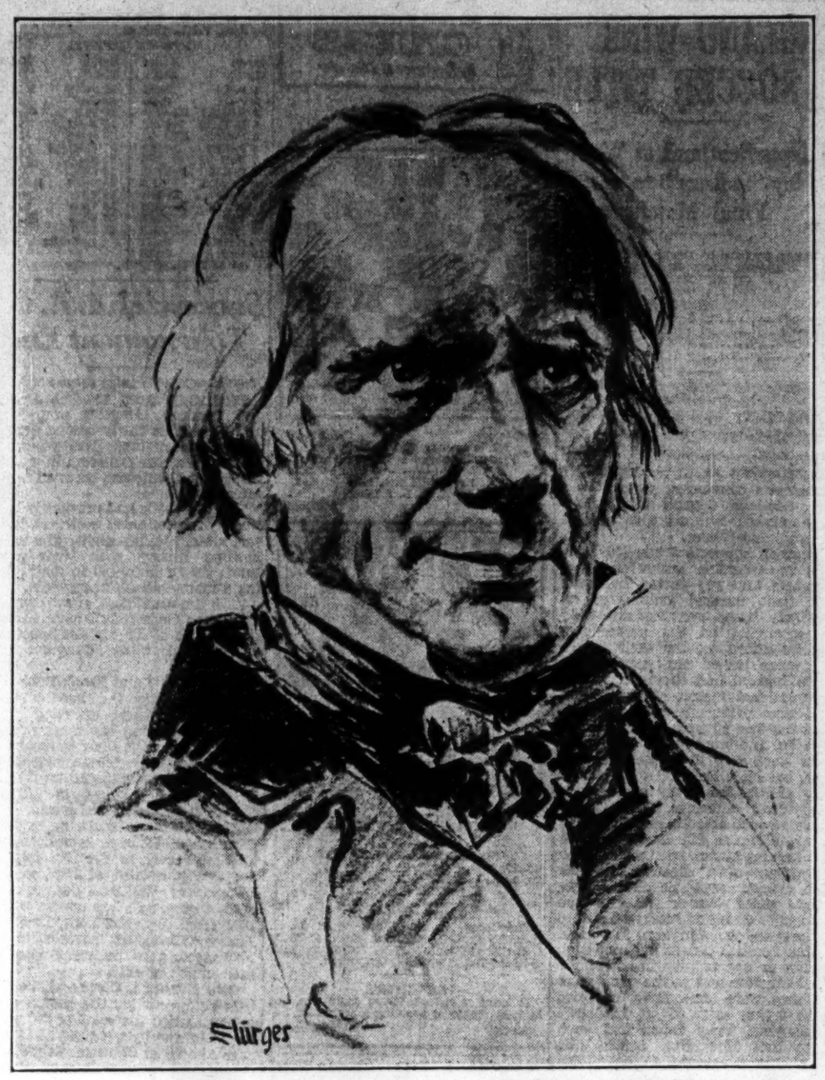
Deserted and solitary, perched on a crag overlooking a deep lake, was a white castle. . . . No longer are feasts held there; queens no longer pace the marble floors since the time when Jai Singh II moved his residence from Ambir to Jaipur. We climbed the wide steps which were almost overgrown with luxurious vegetation, and came to the castle itself, where an old watchman showed us around the halls. The windows were of filigree work and looked as though the finest Brussels lace had been stretched over the opening. Creepers and butterflies were carved out of the marble slabs which decorate the walls, and massive doors of sandal-wood inlaid with ivory and mother-of-pearl hemmed us in. The watchman took me gently by the arm and led me to a small white marble hall, silently pointing to a window. Far below I saw the blue-green lake gleaming like a turquoise; small islands rose above the surface of the water, in which temples were reflected. I remained here for some time and found great difficulty in leaving this glorious scene. We then walked on tip-toe, in order not to disturb the peace, through the marble baths, and went up to the fort which crowns the peak.—EMIL TRINKLER, in "Through the Heart of Afghanistan." Translated by B. K. FEATHERSTONE.

Sonnet for April

About first flowers there is such eagerness,
Such unrestrained delight for days that hold
Tiptoeing dawns and noons so bravely gold:
If night winds daunt them they will not confess
Who rise in glad abandon to express
By every upflung petal they unfold
Eternal newness in a world grown old
And faith too sure to compromise on less.

All roses learn of June the art that lies
In leisured blend of sunlight with the dews
Warm dusk bestows, till beauty is complete.
But youth — and April — who would have them wise
Or earth insist on reason lest she lose
Her swaying daffodils—her dancing feet.

—MOLLY ANDERSON HALEY, in "The Window Cleaner and Other Poems."



Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Henry Clay: "The Great Pacificator"

MANY epithets there are which might be applied to the American, Henry Clay. Proudest of them all, perhaps, is "the great Pacificator." For from that day in 1803 when he was elected to sit in the Legislature of his adopted state of Kentucky until the time of the controversy over the Compromise of 1850, when Clay with his two contemporaries in the national Congress, Webster and Calhoun, passed finally from the political scene, Henry Clay marched in the vanguard of distinguished Americans. More than once, the rôle of the pacificator fell to him.

Clay was particularly well fitted to fill this rôle. It has been pointed out that, while in all probability Webster's oratory was the most convincing that had been heard in the halls of the Congress, Clay's was far and away the most winning. Clay had astonishing versatility, he had humanity and understanding linked with power. The people idolized him and never, perhaps, has it been quite satisfactorily explained why this man who went so far failed three times of achieving the Presidency.

Henry Clay was all things to all men—as completely at ease with a frontiersman as with the most polished and aristocratic son of Virginia or with a South Carolinian like Calhoun or with an Adams from Massachusetts. A born leader of men, his career of national leadership endured for four decades. No excuse is ever needed for the remembrance and the honor of such a man; but, if one should be desired—well, April 12 is the anniversary of his birth, in the year 1777.

Libérer les Capitaux

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

L'ON entend souvent parler aujourd'hui de la libération des "capitaux gelés." Il faudrait avant tout, semble-t-il, non pas plus de capitaux, mais un usage plus universel des ressources disponibles,—en un mot, une circulation plus active. L'argent qui se cache ne peut guère être utile à qui que ce soit.

Si tous ne possèdent pas en abondance les biens de ce monde, chacun peut néanmoins contribuer à la circulation de certains éléments vitaux, —bonté, bienveillance, intégrité,—qui jouent un rôle important et influent à leur tour sur l'aspect que prennent les circonstances.

Le monde détient de vastes quantités d'or, et l'on constate aujourd'hui que ces réserves commencent à circuler plus librement. Il y a aussi dans les cœurs humains assez d'amour désintéressé pour guérir les plaies du monde et résoudre ses problèmes, à condition que cet amour s'exprime. Mais un faux sentiment de réserve retient parfois une parole bienveillante et empêche l'accomplissement d'un acte de bonne amitié.

Et pourtant l'expression du bien doit être la loi de la création divine, dont Dieu dit qu'elle était "très bien." La Science Chrétienne nous aide à discerner cette création spirituelle et parfaite et à la rendre manifeste. A la page 520 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "L'Entendement insondable est exprimé. La profondeur, l'étendue, la hauteur, la puissance, la majesté et la gloire de l'Amour infini remplissent tout l'espace. Que peut-il y avoir de plus!" En ce qui concerne l'humanité, que peut accomplir cette vaste expression du bien? Elle peut libérer tout ce qui est bon dans la pensée humaine. Ainsi le soleil du printemps, répandant sans effort sa chaleur bienfaisante, met en liberté les ruisseaux captifs, fond les ornières gelées et les rudes aspérités de la route, et fait éclore les fleurs et les tendres bourgeons. Or, de même que les volets fermés d'une maison excluent la généreuse clarté du soleil, ainsi la résistance humaine, en s'opposant au pouvoir de l'Esprit, engendre l'obscurité. Mais dès que l'on admet et exprime le pouvoir de l'Amour divin, les signes du gouvernement parfait et universel de Dieu commencent à paraître chez l'individu. A mesure que ce meilleur état mental deviendra celui de tous les hommes, la fiction mensongère du matérialisme, qui seule aveugle et sépare les individus et les nations, fera place aux lumières spirituelles que la Science Chrétienne apporte au monde entier.

Ce qu'il y a de plus nécessaire pour le genre humain, c'est de discerner et de faire valoir les qualités justes qui constituent son actif; il échappera ainsi aux ténèbres, à la crainte, aux défaillances du soi-disant entendement charnel, qui "est inimitié contre Dieu."

Les Scientistes Chrétiens ne croient ni à la chance bonne ou mauvaise, ni à des cycles de prospérité et de malheur. Ils comprennent que la loi spirituelle est bienfaisante et tend à l'unité; ils apprennent à prouver dans leur vie de chaque jour que "l'harmonie est produite par son Principe, est gouvernée par lui et demeure avec lui" (*ibid.*, p. 304). Lorsque la pensée humaine est ainsi placée sous l'empire du divin Principe, elle demeure dans l'harmonie. Dès lors on ne peut plus dire que "l'ouvrier met son salaire dans une bourse trouée." Cette bourse trouée ne symbolise-t-elle pas le danger de croire que la vie est matérielle, et de mettre sa confiance dans des valeurs qui se trouvent trop souvent être sans valeur?

Par conséquent, celui qui étudie la Science Chrétienne, et qui doit faire face, comme tous ses semblables, aux problèmes généraux de l'heure actuelle, prie et demeure dans ce fait fondamental: l'Esprit, non la matière, est la Vie de l'homme; l'Entendement, non le cerveau, est la source amplement suffisante de son intelligence; la compréhension spirituelle, et non la constitution physique, est sa force inépuisable et sa santé constante; tout ce qu'il est, tout ce qu'il peut être, émane de Dieu et demeure en Dieu, qui est l'immuable Amour divin. Cela suffit à résoudre ses problèmes et à le conduire dans la voie de la paix et de la prospérité. Cela suffit à neutraliser la panique générale qui exerce ses ravages dans la pensée et les affaires humaines, et à calmer toutes les appréhensions.

La Science Chrétienne apporte l'enrichissement spirituel qui déplace l'indigence mentale et ses résultats. Elle favorise l'expression du bien qui existe à l'état latent chez tous, hommes, femmes et enfants; elle développe le talent et les capacités. Elle démontre que Dieu, l'Entendement créateur, connaît toutes Ses idées et prend soin de chacune d'elles; que la création n'inclut pas une seule idée individuelle qui soit superflue ou mise à l'écart. Toutefois, humainement parlant, l'homme "est tel que sont les pensées dans son âme"; il faut donc cesser de penser à soi-même d'une manière fausse, négative et décourageante, car cet état mental tend à s'exprimer par des résultats de même nature.

En acquérant le vrai sens de la parfaite création de Dieu,—gouvernée par la loi, non par le hasard, par l'Amour, non par la crainte,—le Scientiste Chrétien ajoute sans cesse à l'expression des qualités qui le rendent utile, capable et heureux. Sur cette base d'obéissance au divin Principe, tous doivent s'éveiller pour reconnaître qu'ils peuvent croître spirituellement; et cette croissance conduira ensuite à la solution de chaque problème humain et pourvoira à tout ce qui est humainement nécessaire. L'application des enseignements de la Science Chrétienne nous élève au-dessus de l'ignorance de la crainte et nous fait connaître la stabilité de la compréhension spirituelle. Nous apprenons ainsi le secret de la liberté, de la domination et de l'abondance, qui sont parmi les capitaux libérateurs et généreux de l'Entendement divin. "Mettez-moi ainsi à l'épreuve, dit l'Eternel des armées; vous verrez si je ne vous ouvre pas les écluses des cieux et si je ne répands pas sur vous la bénédiction sans mesure!"

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Green Music

As I leaned from my window-sill
Just before evening came today,
For the first time so far this spring
On twigs of trees across the way
I saw unopened leaf-buds cling.
Black, tight, like dumb haphazard notes,
Waiting the time when they might spill
Green music from a million throats.

KENNETH W. PORTER.

Releasing Assets

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MUCH is heard today about the releasing of "frozen assets." The necessity, it seems, is not so much for more assets as for a more universal use of available resources; in a word, for freer circulation. Hoarded money is of little benefit to anyone.

Even though all may not be rich in this world's goods, each one can contribute his share in circulating the vital assets of kindness, good will, integrity, which in turn play an important part in shaping outward circumstances.

There are vast gold reserves in the world, and today there is some evidence of its freer circulation. There is also disinterested love enough in human hearts to heal the world's hurt and adjust its problems, provided this love is expressed. But a mistaken reserve sometimes silences the kind word and arrests the neighborly deed.

And yet the expression of good must be the law of God's creation, which He pronounced "very good." Christian Science is helping us to discern this perfect spiritual creation and bring it into manifestation. On page 520 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes: "Unfathomable Mind is expressed. The depth, breadth, height, might, majesty, and glory of infinite Love fill all space. That is enough!" What can this vast expression of good accomplish for humanity? It can bring release to all that is good in human thought, even as the spring sunshine, with effortless warmth, frees the frozen brooklets, melts the hard ruts on the high road, and coaxes out the tender leaves and flowers. But just as a shuttered house excludes the ready sunshine, so does human resistance to spiritual power beget mental darkness. Yet wherever the power of divine Love is given admission and expression, God's perfect government of His universe begins to appear in that individual. As this improved mental state becomes more universal, the blinding fiction of materialism, which alone separates men and nations, will retreat before the coming of spiritual enlightenment which Christian Science is establishing all the world over.

Mankind's chiefest need, then, is to discern and use the assets of right qualities, and so escape from the gloom, fear, depression, of the so-called carnal mind, which "is enmity against God."

Christian Scientists do not believe in good or bad luck, nor in cycles of success and failure. They understand the beneficent and unifying nature of spiritual law, and are learning to prove in their own daily lives that "harmony is produced by its Principle, is controlled by it and abides with it" (*ibid.*, p. 304). As human thought is thus brought under the sway of divine Principle, it abides in harmony. Then it can no longer be said that "he that earneth wages earneth wages to put it into a bag with holes." The "bag with holes" may symbolize the jeopardy of believing in material life, or in securities too often proved insecure.

Therefore the student of Christian Science, faced, as are others, with the general problems of the day, prayerfully abides in the basic fact that Spirit, not matter, is the Life of man; that Mind, not brain, is his all-sufficient so-called intelligence; that spiritual understanding, not physique, is his unfailing strength and health; and that all that he is or can be emanates from and remains in God, who is changeless divine Love. "That is enough" to solve his problems and lead him into the way of peace and prosperity. It is enough to neutralize the general panic which wreaks havoc in human thought and human affairs, and to bring tranquillity from all apprehension.

Christian Science imparts the spiritual enrichment which displaces poverty-stricken thinking and its results. It calls into expression the good that is latent in every man, woman, and child, and develops talent and ability. It demonstrates that God, the creative Mind, knows and provides for each and every one of His own ideas, and that not one individual idea in creation is sidetracked or unwanted. But since, humanly speaking, as a man "thinketh in his heart, so is he," one must cease to think of himself falsely, negatively, discouragingly, for such a state of thought is apt to express itself in corresponding results.

Through gaining the true sense of God's perfect creation; governed by law, not chance; by Love, not fear, the Christian Scientist constantly adds to his expression of utility, efficiency, and happiness. From this basis of obedience to divine Principle, one and all may awaken to the opportunity of spiritual growth, which, in turn, leads to the solution of all human problems and provides for all human necessities. Through applying the teachings of Christian Science, one is lifted above the ignorance of fear into the stability of spiritual understanding. So one learns the secret of freedom, dominion, and abundance, which are among the liberal and liberating assets of divine Mind. "Prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Varieties of Burke's Style

The varieties of Burke's literary or rhetorical method were very striking. It is almost incredible that the superb imaginative amplification of the description of Hyder Ali's descent upon the Carnatic should be taken from the same pen as the grave, simple, unadorned *Address to the King* (1777), where each sentence falls on the ear with the accent of some golden-tongued oracle. . . . His stride is the stride of a giant, from the sentimental beauty of the picture of Marie Antoinette at Versailles, to the learning positiveness, and cool judicial mastery of the *Report on the Lords' Journals* (1794), which Philip Francis, no mean judge, declared on the whole to be the "most eminent and extraordinary" of all his productions. Even in the coolest and dryest of his pieces, there is the mark of greatness, of grasp, of comprehension.

In all its varieties Burke's style is noble, earnest, deep-flowing, because his sentiment was lofty and fervid, and went with sincerity and ardent disciplined travail of judgment. Fox told Francis Horner that Dryden's prose was Burke's great favorite, and that Burke imitated him more than any one else. We may well believe that he was attracted by Dryden's ease, his copiousness, his gaiety, his manliness of style, but there can hardly have been any conscious attempt at imitation. Their topics were too different. Burke had the style of his subjects, the amplitude, the weightiness, the laboriousness, the sense, the high flight, the grandeur, proper to a man dealing with imperial themes, the freedom of nations, the justice of rulers, the fortunes of great societies, the sacredness of law.

Burke will always be read with delight and edification, because in the midst of discussion on the local and the accidental, he scatters apophthegms that take us into the regions of lasting wisdom. In the midst of the torrent of his most strenuous and passionate deliverances, he suddenly rises aloof from his immediate subject, and in all tranquillity reminds us of some permanent relation of things, some enduring truth of life or society.

We do not hear the organ tones of Milton, for faith and freedom had other notes in the seventeenth century. There is none of the complacent and wise-browed sagacity of Bacon, for Burke's were days of eager personal strife and party fire and civil division. We are not exhilarated by the cheerfulness, the polish, the fine manners of Bolingbroke, for Burke had an anxious conscience, and was earnest and intent that the good should ever triumph. And yet Burke is among the greatest of those who have wrought marvels in the prose of our English tongue.—From "Edmund Burke," by JOHN MORLEY.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

PITCHING HOPE OF MAROONS

Experienced Batters Lost to Chicago Varsity Baseball Team

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 12—Pitching is the chief hope of the baseball team at University of Chicago in the "Big Ten" championship race, according to Coach H. O. "Pat" Page. The Maroons lost most of their experienced batters and run getters, and have not yet developed replacements therefor.

Chicago came from last place to second place in the 1931 campaign under the guidance of Coach Page, after an absence of several years. The Maroons lost the chance for the title by dropping their final game.

Roy Henshaw '33, one of the smartest pitchers in the Conference, will have three good men to relieve him this season. The importance of the enlarged pitching staff is not so much for the big games, but for the practice sessions.

Batters must practice against good pitchers if they are to get results against the superior brand of boxwork some of the Conference rivals provide for them; and one pitcher cannot be worn out pitching to a lot of batters in practice and then sent into games to carry the heavy burden.

Sophomore Pitchers

Therefore, the brightest factor in the Chicago outlook is the possession of three topnotch sophomore pitchers. They are E. B. Beeks '34, who attracted some attention at Hyde Park High School here; R. E. Langford '34, who made an impression at University High here, and S. B. Straske '34, who comes with favorable reports from Ludington, Mich. All are right-handed.

Henshaw astonished the Conference last season. This left-hander pitched 10 games and won eight. He won double-headers on consecutive Saturdays—four games within eight days.

The hitting strength of the Maroons, based more on timeliness than long distance, was largely lost with the graduation of W. J. Urban '31, former regular pitcher who was used in the outfield because of his batting. A. R. Cahill '31, catcher; C. M. Fish '31, first baseman, and H. C. Johnson '33, outfielder.

It is hoped that J. M. Temple '32, third base candidate who has the weight to be a good hitter; A. W. Offill '34, first base aspirant; and J. D. Lynch Jr. '34, outfielder, will develop into reliable batsmen. They show the most promise. Lynch as a freshman two years ago gave evidence of all-around baseball talent, and if he becomes eligible, should prove valuable to the nine. G. E. Mahoney '33, veteran second base candidate, is another good batting prospect. He hit 11 times for an average of .314 last season.

The list of four catchers lacks one of outstanding ability and experience. F. R. Howard '32 appears to be favored over J. J. Lewis '34, W. H. Richardson '32 and D. R. Kerr '34. The last named shows a great deal of promise, but is still short of Conference caliber.

Third Base Open

Third base is a wide open position, left so by Captain Fish, who functioned either there or at first base. Temple is a prospect and if his batting comes up to expectations, he may be used there. Three sophomores also are trying for the position. They are, W. A. Comerford '34, T. S. Decker '34 and A. A. Marver '34.

C. L. Johnson '33 appears to be the only candidate with enough speed to be considered seriously for shortstop. Second base probably will go to Mahoney, though R. E. Houston '33, reserve last year, has a chance, as has also T. A. Gill '34.

At first base the reserve of last season, S. J. Stackler '33, is being given close competition by Capt. W. J. Olson '32 and Offill, and the latter may be appointed if his batting comes up to expectations. The outfield candidates are C. E. Buzzell '33, H. E. Wilkins Jr. '32, Lynch, Gerald Ratner '34, and Peter Zimmer '34. Zimmer has not played much baseball, but appears to have natural ability and is developing rapidly.

The Maroon schedule features a home-and-home series with University of Notre Dame, a team Chicago seldom meets in any sport. In the "Big Ten," Chicago has replaced University of Indiana with Purdue University. The Conference schedule follows:

April 23—Ohio State at Chicago; 30—Wisconsin at Chicago.

May 3—Chicago at Purdue; 7—Michigan at Chicago; 13 and 14—Chicago at Minnesota; 18—Chicago at Illinois; 21—Purdue at Chicago; 28—Chicago at Michigan.

June 3—Chicago at Wisconsin.

HOCKEY PLAYER SUSPENDED

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 12 (AP)—Ralph J. Ury of this city, chairman of the registration committee of the Adirondack Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, last night announced that he had suspended Charles Berger, star player on the Lake Placid hockey team, who formerly played with the Crescent A. C. of Brooklyn and the Sea Gulls of Atlantic City. Berger is banned for an alleged infraction of the rules during the recent national championship matches in which the Lake Placid team competed against the Sea Gulls. The suspension eliminates Berger from amateur hockey for five years, Ury said.

CONNIE MACK RELEASES THREE

PHILADELPHIA, April 12 (AP)—Connie Mack yesterday released outright two recruit pitchers and one infielder. Sollie Carter, a right-hander whose home is in Opp, Ala., and who pitched for Williamsport of the New York-Pennsylvania League last year, was let out along with Wilbur Dumford, the youth from Blanchardville Ohio, who pitched for Beckley, W. Va., last year. Don Robertshaw, the Collingdale, Penna., youth who made a reputation as an infielder at Duke University, is the infielder who must play elsewhere this season.

ADVANCE TICKET SALE GOOD

By a Staff Correspondent

LOS ANGELES, Calif., April 12—Large advance sales of tickets for the Olympic Games have been made, it was learned from the games organizing committee. It is reported that some 17,000 season tickets have already been reserved.

SELKIRK SENT TO NEWARK

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP)—The New York Yankees announced yesterday the release on option of Outfielder George Selkirk to their International League farm at Newark, N. J.

Carload of Rock Salt Golf Prize

By the Associated Press

Hutchinson, Kan., April 12

A 35,000-POUND carload of crushed rock salt is one of the prizes posted for the Kansas Editorial Golf Association tournament, May 6 and 7.

Coal and gasoline in carload lots have gone to champion divot diggers in previous tournaments staged by the association.

Arsenal's Hopes Of Season Gone

LEADING TEAMS BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS

ENGLISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

	W	D	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Everton	24	7	10	109	61	51
Huddersfield T'wn.	18	10	10	76	54	46
Sheffield Wed.	20	6	12	89	73	46
The Arsenal	18	9	10	75	45	45
West Bromwich A.	19	6	14	69	47	44
Sheffield United.	19	6	13	77	63	44
Aston Villa	18	7	12	95	63	43
Liverpool	18	6	14	76	78	42
Portsmouth	16	7	15	52	60	39
Newcastle United.	17	4	15	74	72	38
Manchester City.	13	10	16	80	69	36
SECOND DIVISION						
Wolverhampton W.	23	8	7	110	42	54
Leeds United	21	9	8	75	48	51
Stoke City	18	11	9	66	46	47
Bradford	20	7	11	67	55	47
Bury	20	6	12	67	51	46
Plymouth Argyle.	18	9	11	89	58	45
Bradford City	15	12	11	78	59	42
Tottenh. Hotspur	14	11	13	82	72	39
Notts Forest	15	8	15	68	67	38
Manchester Unit.	16	6	16	67	68	38
Millwall Athletic.	15	7	16	56	59	37
THIRD DIVISION—NORTHERN SECTION						
Gateshead	23	7	7	89	45	53
Lincoln City	24	4	8	95	52	52
Crewe Alexandra.	20	6	12	93	61	46
Chester	19	8	10	67	56	46
Tranmere Rovers.	18	9	10	101	55	45
Barrow	22	1	14	81	55	45
Southport	17	10	11	55	50	44
York City	17	7	13	67	71	41
Wrexham	17	6	13	63	62	40
Hull City	17	5	14	71	51	39
Darlington	16	4	17	60	62	36
THIRD DIVISION—SOUTHERN SECTION						
Fulham	21	9	8	101	56	51
Southend United.	19	9	10	69	51	47
Reading	19	9	10	83	66	47
Exeter City	19	7	12	73	57	45
Brentford	17	9	11	61	46	43
Crystal Palace.	17	9	11	68	61	43
Luton Town	18	6	14	82	52	42
B'g't'n & Hove Alb.	16	10	11	61	51	42
Norwich City	16	10	12	66	56	42
Coventry City	16	7	15	96	87	39
Cardiff City	16	7	14	75	70	39
SCOTTISH LEAGUE—First Division						
Motherwell	28	6	2	113	31	62
Glasgow Rangers.	26	4	4	112	36	56
Third Lanark	21	4	13	92	81	46
Glasgow Celtic	18	8	10	88	49	44
St. Mirren	20	4	14	77	56	44
Partick Thistle	19	4	13	57	51	42
Aberdeen	16	9	13	57	49	41
Kilmarnock	16	7	13	65	62	39
Dundee	14	10	14	61	72	38
H. of Midlothian.	16	5	16	61	61	37
SECOND DIVISION						
East Stirling	26	2	9	110	54	54
St. Johnstone	22	7	7	92	51	51
Forfar Athletic	19	7	11	88	76	45
Raith Rovers	19	6	12	81	65	44
Hibernians	18	7	12	72	51	43
Stenhousemuir	18	7	11	84	73	43
East Fife	18	5	14	105	74	41
St. Bernards	17	7	12	73	62	41
Queen of South	18	5	14	99	89	41
Arbroath	17	5	15	82	76	39

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 11—The Arsenal's hopes of winning both the league championship and the Football Association challenge cup in one season as Preston North End did in 1889 and Aston Villa did in 1897 are now almost obliterated as the Londoners lost their second engagement within four days on Saturday and slipped down to fourth place, six points behind the leader Everton. Prior to these two setbacks The Arsenal has been beaten only twice since the beginning of the year. Everton needs another five points from its remaining five engagements —which may yield 10— to make sure of the title of league champions for 1931-32. If the Evertonians succeed they will emulate the feat of their neighbors Liverpool, who after winning promotion from division two at the end of the season of 1904-05, finished at the head of the first division in the very next campaign.

Wolverhampton Wanderers seem almost sure to have a place in the first division next season, for they are certain of either the first or second position in the second division, if they can obtain another two points. Leeds United, which was the pacemaker in this division from the end of October until it was passed by the Wolves in the middle of March, and three teams in the northern section of the third division registered victories on Saturday and Lincoln City remains the favorites for promotion.

In the southern section of the third division Fulham lost to Crystal Palace, and Southend United, which has staged a remarkable "comeback," gained slightly on the leader. It will be recalled that the Southenders remained immune from defeat longer than any other side this season, but after the first setback lost eight games straight off the reel, with the result they slid half way down the standing. Then came a series of wins and once again they are back in the race.

Both Motherwell and the Glasgow Rangers, the only two teams in the running for first place in the Scottish League, were idle Saturday and the third team, Third Lanark, concluded its program for the season with 46 points—a total which will probably be passed by Celtic.

Two of the greatest amateur teams in British soccer—Corinthians of England and Queens Park of Scotland—opposed each other on the Corinthians' pitch at the Crystal Palace Grounds, London, and the Scotsmen with a well-earned win by 4 goals to 2 atoned for their defeat by the Corinthians at Glasgow at the beginning of the year.

BRITAIN APPEALS FOR FUNDS

LONDON, April 12 (AP)—An appeal to all "sportsmen and patriots" to help raise a fund of £20,000 ($80,000) to send the British Olympic team to the Los Angeles games was made yesterday by Sir Harold Bowden at a dinner of the British Olympic Association. "Great Britain wants to send a team of 120 living witnesses to show that (Sir) Malcolm Campbell is not a unique product in British sportsmanship—120 missionaries for prestige and trade influence," said Sir Harold.

PRINCETON ELECTS

PRINCETON, N. J., April 12 (AP)—Charles J. Tiensch II '33 of Newark yesterday was elected captain of the Princeton varsity gym team for the coming season. Charles B. Brick '33 of Crosswicks, N. J., was named manager.

RAIN HOLDS UP TENNIS

PINEHURST, N. C., April 12 (AP)—Rain yesterday caused postponement of opening round matches in the annual North and South tennis tournament, in which the United States Davis Cup squad and threescore other players are entered.

ENGLAND WINS SOCCER TITLE

Defeats Scotland at Wembley Stadium 3 to 0 in Final Match

FINAL STANDING INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
England	3	0	12	3	6
Scotland	2	1	6	6	4
Ireland	1	2	7	9	2
Wales	0	3	3	10	0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

WEMBLEY STADIUM, England, April 11—England has won the International Association football championship again — thanks to Saturday's convincing victory here over Scotland, 3 goals to 0, which was followed by good wins against Ireland and Wales.

Scottish supporters invaded London in excursion trains in large numbers and gay tartan headgear but their musical exuberance on the way home was moderated by afterthoughts on the proceedings of the afternoon, for their representatives lacked the pace of the men England had chosen for "the" international match of the season and were overmastered for all except the first 10 minutes of the contest. In this brief period the Scotsmen were very lively and impressive, but later England took up the play and settled down to develop a methodical offensive. They never revealed such smooth and twinkling combination as did the visitors in the opening stages, but they had the advantage of a superior halfback line, which kept Scotland's forwards under close control after the change of ends and contrived also to support its own vanguard in attack.

The Scottish halves had not such ability or opportunity to perform a dual function and as the game wore on they were increasingly occupied with trying to ward off England's onslaughts. They failed and each time Eric Houghton, Aston Villa star, was concerned in outwitting them. On the first occasion it was accurate placing which enabled T. H. Waring to find the net and he initiated the passing movements which led later to scores by R. Barclay and S. Crooks.

Of the matches played by these two countries to date England has won 17, Scotland 25 and 14 have been drawn. The goal totals are: England, 94; Scotland, 110.

ENGLAND	SCOTLAND
Houghton, lw	rw, Archibald
Johnson, il	ir, Marshall
Waring, c	c, Dewar
Barclay, ir	il, Napier
Crooks, rw	lw, Morton
Weaver, lhb	rhb, McNab
O'Dowd, chb	chb, Craig
Strange, rhb	lhb, Brown
Blenkinsop, lb	rb, Crapnell
Shaw, rb	lb, Nibloe
Pearson, g	g, Hamilton

Score—England 3, Scotland 0. Scorers—Waring, Barclay, Crooks. Referee—S. Thompson, Ireland. Time—Two 45m. periods.

PICK-UPS

PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER of the United States officially opened the 1932 major-league baseball season at Griffith Stadium Monday when he threw out the first ball at the Washington Senators-Boston Red Sox game. As usual, the President's control was not very good and the ball sailed over the head of Umpire Hildebrand, who stood to make the catch. Incidentally, Mr. Hoover has never seen the Senators win their opening contest. Although they triumphed in 10 innings Monday the President left shortly after the seventh inning had begun.

A last-minute trade has brought one of the leading outfielders in baseball, Chick Hafey, to the Cincinnati Reds. Last season the Reds finished last in the National League, sadly lacking a batting punch. The acquisition of Hafey, and also Babe Herman, whom they secured from Brooklyn, has made Cincinnati a powerful organization. With their share of "breaks" and fairly good pitching, the Reds may make the first division. It is being whispered, however, that Manager Dan Howley is considering a trade, with perhaps the Chicago Cubs, involving either Herman or Hafey, for a veteran pitcher.

It remains to be seen whether or not the Cardinals have been weakened by the loss of Burleigh Grimes and Hafey. The latter led the National League in batting last year after a belated start, and was an important cog in the Cardinal machine. However, Manager Street has Jimmy Collins, a hard-hitting youngster, in left field, who promises to make St. Louis fans forget about their batting champion. Hafey has apparently been a hard man to satisfy in the salary line.

The Reds can use an outfield of three former Cardinals at times. It would include Hafey, Taylor Douthit and Wally Roettger.

The Cardinals recently took Raymond Pepper, a big outfielder, from their "farm" at Rochester, just in case Jimmy Collins does not come up to expectations.

Truett Sewell, younger brother of the baseball family of Sewells—which includes Luke of the Cleveland Indians and Joe of the New York Yankees, is a very promising pitcher, according to Bucky Harris, manager of the Detroit Tigers. Young Sewell, who is the property of the Tigers, not only is a fine pitching prospect, but also can hit.

There is a possibility that Syracuse may return to the International League this season after an absence of four years.

Heinie Meine, who won 19 games for the Pittsburgh Pirates in 1932, is still a holdout. He is at his home in Luxemburg, a suburb of St. Louis.

Rogers Hornsby is the only manager in the National League who may do some playing this season. Lew Fonseca, newly appointed pilot of the White Sox, is the exception to the rule in the American League.

Did you know that . . . There are seven pairs of brothers now in the majors . . . Connie Mack has seven players each of whom can play at least two infield positions and do it well . . . Clark Griffith claims Heinie Manush is the fastest man in the league getting down to first base . . . The late Germany Schaefer, when with Washington, once stole first base . . . Sam Byrd of the Yankees has one of the longest drives in golf, professional or amateur . . . When Hughie Critz of the Giants goes out to his position at second base he always moves his opponent's glove . . . It is possible to make 54 hits in a single game without scoring a run?

HARDAGE TO COACH SOONERS

NORMAN, Okla., April 12 (AP)—A veteran of Vanderbilt's coaching staff, Lewis W. Hardage, is to guide the University of Oklahoma's Sooners over "Big Six" gridirons next fall. Hardage, assistant coach at the Nashville university for a decade, was chosen as Oklahoma's head football coach by the university athletic council last night. He succeeds Adrian Lindsey, resigned. Critical eyes will watch him. Oklahoma's gridiron accomplishments in recent years have been indifferent. Terms were not disclosed.

CLEVELAND TRANSFERS TWO

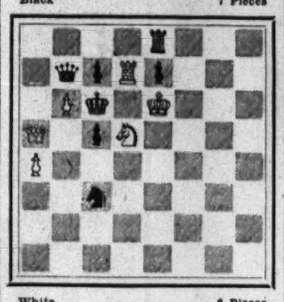
TOLEDO, Ohio, April 12 (AP)—General Manager Billy Evans announced yesterday that Pitchers Pete Jablonowski and Thornton Lee have been transferred from the Cleveland club to the Toledo Mud Hens.

CHESS

by Frederick P. Chevallier

PROBLEM NO. 1399
By F. G. Tucker

Black — 7 Pieces

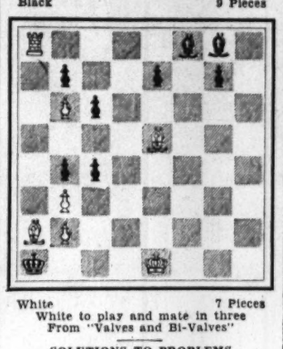


White — 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
From "Problems By My Friends"

PROBLEM NO. 1400
By K. A. L. Kubbel

Black — 9 Pieces



White — 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
From "Valves and Bi-Valves"

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1397. Q-B4

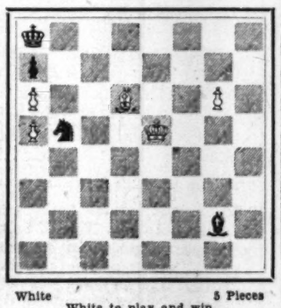
No. 1398. 1. Q-R8 RxR
2. B-Kt3
1. R-Kt2
2. R-Kt7

End-Game No. 90. Black wins: 1 . . . Q-R7ch; 2 K-Q, BxKt; 3 KxB, Q-R8ch; 4 K-K2, Q-B6ch; 5 K-K, B-Q6; 6 Q-B2, Q-R8ch; 7 Q interposes, QxQ mate.

END-GAMES

It looks as though White could win, but he has trouble in avoiding a stalemate.

Black — 4 Pieces



White — 5 Pieces

White to play and win
From "700 Fins de Partee"

NOTES

The Metropolitan Chess League season came to a close on Friday, March 18, with the championship being awarded to the Independent Chess Team, represented by Messrs. Adams, captain; Keller, organizer and manager; Weidner, Hudnut, O'Hearn, Sandberg, Rosenmann and substitutes. The score of 11 matches won, 1 drawn and none lost stands as a record not equaled since the palmiest days of the old Boston Chess Club, back in 1923 and 1924.

At that time the Boston Chess Club put into the field a veritable dreadnought in comparison with the strength of other teams. Since those days the strength of other teams has increased and the strength of the Boston Chess Club declined until at the commencement of the season just ended there were not enough chess-playing members in the club to carry a team through the season.

A wealth of tradition, historical association and prestige attaches to the name of the Boston Chess Club. Organized in 1857, it this year celebrates its seventy-fifth anniversary. Unfortunately during the last 15 years the proportion of chess-playing members in the club has steadily and gradually declined until at the present time a game of chess in the rooms of the club is a rare occurence. Outside of the Boston Chess Club, so called, there is among chess players of Greater Boston an increasing recognition of the need for an active organization, independent of any other organization and representing no interest, other than chess. It is truly this recognition, this sentiment, this bond of common interest among chess players of Greater Boston, which is the Boston Chess Club, but which has of late years merely departed from the rooms and the furniture and the trappings which are known as the Boston Chess Club. In other words, the sentiment goes on, and it is hoped will in the near future take up again the part it should play in the affairs of the chess world.

Appended are two of the games played in the match, Independent chess team vs. Cambridge chess team, this being the last match for both teams in the Metropolitan League tournament. Up to this last match the Independent team led the Cambridge team by one match, but were tied with them for the number of individual games won, so that the Independent team could afford to draw this last match, but not lose, since by losing the match the two teams would then be tied for the number of matches won but the award of championship would go to whichever of the two teams could then show the better score for the number of individual games won, which in this case would be the Cambridge team, because in winning this match they would increase their score of individual games won by a greater margin than would the Independent team.

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

Stark White	Adams Black	Stark White	Adams Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	23 BxKt	BPxB
2 Kt-KB3(a)		24 KtPxBP	PxKBP
	P-QB4	25 KtPxBP	PxP
3 P-K3(b)	Kt-QB3	26 P-QR4	P-QB5
4 B-Kt5	P-K3	27 BxRP(e)	BxB
5 Kt-K5	B-Q2	28 Kt-Q6ch	K-B3
6 KtxB	QxKt	29 KtxR	RxKt
7 P-KB4	Kt-B3	30 RxP	R-KKtch
8 P-B3	B-Q3	31 K-B	Kt-K2
9 CastlesCastlesKR		32 R-Kt2	Kt-B4
10 B-Q2	Q-B2	33 R-K2	R-QR
11 B-K2(c)	Q-Kt3	34 K-Kt2	K-B2
12 Q-Kt3	Kt-QR4	35 K-B	B-Q
13 QxQ	PxQ	36 R-R3	B-R4
14 Kt-R3	Kt-K5	37 K-K	R-QKt
15 KR-Q	KR-B	38 K-Q2	R-Kt7ch
16 Kt-Kt5	B-K2	39 K-Q	R-Kt8ch
17 B-K	P-B4(d)	40 K-B2	R-KB8
18 KR-B	P-Kt4	41 K-Q2	Kt-R5
19 P-KKt3	K-B2	42 K-B2	Kt-B6
20 B-Q3	P-KR4	43 K-Kt2	Kt-K8
21 P-QKt4	Kt-QB3	Resigns(f)	
22 KR-QKt	P-KR5		

(a) In making this move Mr. Stark remarked that he did not intend to permit another Albiani gambit (1 P-Q4, P-Q4; 2 P-QB4, P-K4), such as was played in a previous match between the same two teams and against which he did not do very well.

(b) If 3 P-B4, PxBP; 4 P-K3, P-K3; 5 BxP, Kt-KB3, etc.

(c) White has gotten his pieces into an awkward position. Better to have played on his previous move Kt-Q2, followed by Kt-KB3, B-Q2, B-Q3, Kt-K5 as in the stonewall.

(d) Black could at any time play P-B5 and block White's attempt at a queen side attack, but his plan is to open up the king side with menace of an attack in that direction, to meet which, if White then draws his pieces away from the queen side of the board, Black will have left himself a chance to open up the game on that side with possible advantage to himself.

(e) If White does not make this sacrifice, Black will continue with Kt-R4, Kt-Kt6, R-R4 and eventually win White's queen rook pawn.

(f) If 43 R-R, Kt-Q6ch; 44 K-R2, Kt-B8ch; 45 K-Kt2, BxPch; 46 KxB, KxRdisch; 47 K-Kt2, P-B6ch; 48 K-R2, RxRch; 49 KxR, P-B7, winning.

FRENCH DEFENSE

Baron White	Keller Black	Baron White	Keller Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	16 P-Kt7	R-KKt
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	17 RxP	B-Q2
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	18 PxP	Castles
4 B-KKt5	B-K2	19 B-Q3	Q-B4
5 P-K5	KKt-Q2	20 B-R7	KtxP!
6 P-KR4	P-KR3	21 Q-Kt(a)	Q-Kt5
7 BxB	QxB	22 R-Q4	RxP!
8 Q-Kt4	P-KK13	23 Q-K3	Kt-B5
9 Castles	P-R3	24 Q-B3	R-Kt8ch
10 P-B4	P-QB4	25 R-Q	QxPch
11 Kt-B3	Kt-QB3	26 QxQ	RxRch
12 PxP	KtxP	27 KxR	KtxQch
13 P-R5	Kt-K5	28 K-B	Kt-B5
14 KtxKt	PxKt	And Black won.	
15 PxP!	PxKt		

(a) If PxKt, Q-K6ch, winning rook.

Successful A. B. C. Tournament Ends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, April 12—The American Bowling Congress wound up activities in its thirty-second annual renewal tournament late yesterday afternoon at the Coliseum here with three new champions crowned in the minor events.

The team title had previously been won by the Jefferson Clothiers, Dayton, Ohio, Sunday night, who made bowling history with their great finish that culminated in their scoring a mammoth 3108 aggregate.

With the usual cash awards will go handsome engraved diamond medals emblematic of the highest honor the American Bowling Congress can bestow.

Charles Daw and Frank Benkovic, Milwaukee, are the new doubles champions, their towering 1358 series outpointing the mark of Edward Zajac and John Sublosky of Chicago by eight pins. Incidentally, the score set up by the Milwaukeeans is the third highest in history, though it has been tied once.

Harry Thoma and his brother Clarence of Chicago established an all-time record in the 1924 tournament with a total of 1380, and in 1928 Henry Will and Joseph Hradeck, Cicero, took top honors with a 1363 score. By coincident, Daw and Finnes Wilson, his partner, in the 1923 meet, won the event with the same mark of 1358.

Otto Nitschke, Cleveland, became title holder among the singles competitors when his total of 731 stood high. He won by a margin of 12 pins over Alexander Graham, New Philadelphia, Ohio, who finished in second with 719.

Nitschke's total is the third largest in 32 years of bowling, and has been tied once. H. S. Myers, Pittsburgh, won the individual competition with a 749 series in 1924, and in 1926 Edward Votel, Braddock, Penna., was awarded the championship with the same mark of 731.

Then in 1920 Lawrence Shotwell, Covington, electrified the bowling world by hanging up the all-time record of 774.

Hugh Stewart, Cincinnati, paced the 10,000 bowlers in the all-events when his 1980 total exceeded all other efforts. This score, however, great as it may appear, is the sixth highest in A. B. C. history.

Minor events bowlers competing on the last five squads of the great ten-pin classic made a gallant attempt to overtake the leaders, and although they were unsuccessful in their attempts to topple the pace setters from their lofty position, two, however, crowded in among the high 10 leaders.

Peter Necker and Urban Vine, Buffalo, scored a 1285 total that put them into a tie for tenth place in the doubles event on games of 382, 473 and 430. Necker rang up a splendid 717 series on scores of 221, 268 and 228. Vine contributed 568 on 161, 205 and 202.

Harry Dickey, Allentown, Penna., annexed an even 700 score to go into a tie for tenth position in the singles competition, with Edward Krems of Chicago. Dickey opened with a 192 game, then increased to 232 and 276 in the final two attempts.

Tournament officials announced late yesterday that the thirty-second renewal was a huge success. The record crowds that have turned out have put the company on a sound financial basis, and to show their gratitude the sponsors of the special events held last night donated the funds to Detroit charity.

NURMI TURNED DOWN PROFESSIONAL TOUR

HELSINGFORS, Finland, April 12 (AP)—Paavo Nurmi has disclosed he turned down an American offer to turn professional and tour the United States with Jules Ladoumegue, recently banned French runner and holder of the unofficial world's record for the mile of 4m. 9 1-5s. Identity of the promoters was not revealed.

Nurmi was cleared Sunday by the Finnish Athletic Federation of charges of irregularities in connection with expense accounts and failure to appear at meets where he had been billed to compete. He has planned to compete in the Marathon at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles next summer and perhaps also in the 10,000 meters. He has competed in three previous Olympics and won six Olympic championships.

TEX NEWTON WINS MEDAL ROUND

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 12 (AP)—H. H. (Tex.) Newton of New York, with a 76, yesterday won the qualifying medal in the annual Mason and Dixon amateur golf tournament. He led the field by a single stroke. Tied for runner-up position were E. G. Livesay of Columbus, Ohio, and John B. Ryerson of Cooperstown, N. Y., the defending champion and runner-up last week in the North and South amateur at Pinehurst. John E. Hines of Garden City, N. Y., with a 79, was the only other player in the field to break 80.

PHILADELPHIA COURTS CHOSEN

PHILADELPHIA, April 12 (AP)—If the United States and Australasia come through preliminary Davis Cup matches, as seems likely, their tie will be played at the Philadelphia Country Club May 27 to May 30, it was announced yesterday by Frederic R. Kirkland, chairman of the club's tennis committee. The United States team is favored to defeat the Canadians at Chevy Chase and the Mexicans at New Orleans. Australasia should have little trouble with Cuba at Havana.

DAVIS CUP PRACTICE IN ROME

ROME, April 12 (AP)—Prospective members of the Italian and Spanish Davis Cup teams completed their three-day practice series yesterday, with Italy winning three of four matches and 10 of the 12 played over the three days. Palmieri defeated Riera, 6—1, 6—1, 6—0; Giorgio de Stefani won from Ernest Maier, 2—6, 9—7, 7—5, 5—7, 6—4, and Serterio defeated Juanico, 7—9, 6—4, 6—0, 6—3. The lone Spanish victory was scored by Boter, who defeated Rado, 6—6, 7—5, 6—3.

NATIONAL RACE STARTS TODAY

All Eight Clubs Swing Into Action—Cards Favored

The National League pennant race, which promises to be an interesting one, begins today, with all eight clubs scheduled. The Boston Braves test the Brooklyn Dodgers at Brooklyn; Philadelphia meets the New York Giants at the Polo Grounds; Cincinnati entertains the Chicago Cubs, and the Pittsburgh Pirates go to Sportsman's Park to play the champion St. Louis Cardinals.

St. Louis, a club that only recently began to win pennants, cannot hope to do much in the way of breaking league records this season. The Cardinals captured their first pennant in 1926 under Rogers Horsby and since then have finished at the top of the standing on four occasions. Their best record is two straight, last season and the season before. Now they are out to make it three successive victories.

As a manager, Charles E. "Gabby" Street has proven himself to be one of the best. Also, the Cardinal "chain store system" of baseball is the envy of all other clubs in the majors. "Farms" keep the champions well supplied with material at all times, which is the main reason why the team should continue to play championship ball and dominate the National League.

The Giants, however, have a good chance to beat out the Cardinals. McGraw, who stands alone as a manager in the senior circuit, has a powerful club. It has been eight years since the McGraw forces have won a pennant, the last flag coming in 1924. That year the New York club ended a string of victories that had reached four, a feat no other National League club has ever equaled. Ten times McGraw has piloted championship clubs and the campaign of 1932 may see him make it 11.

The Chicago Cubs, like the Cardinals, have not been successful in enough pennant races to threaten records, even though they should upset predictions and finish first. Hornsby, who, incidentally, has decided to stay on the bench most of the time this season, has been in only one World Series as a manager and that was with the Cardinals in 1926. As mentioned before, the Cards won that series.

SENATORS DEFEAT RED SOX IN TENTH

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Washington	1	0	1.000
Philadelphia	0	0	.000
New York	0	0	.000
St. Louis	0	0	.000
Detroit	0	0	.000
Chicago	0	0	.000
Cleveland	0	0	.000
Boston	0	1	.000

RESULT APRIL 11

Washington 1, Boston 0 (10 innings).

The Washington Senators made a flying start in their race for the 1932 American League pennant Monday, by defeating the Boston Red Sox, 1 to 0, in a 10-inning battle, before the President of the United States, who threw out the first ball. It was the first major-league contest of the season and was played before about 20,000 spectators.

Alvin Crowder and Heinie Manush shared honors in Washington's victory. The former pitched air-tight ball throughout, striking out seven and not giving a base on balls. He kept seven hits well scattered. In the last of the tenth with one out and Myer, who had walked, on first, Manush hit a hard smash to deep right field for two bases, driving in Myer with the winning run and the first of the '32 season. MacFayden pitched well for the Red Sox, but his team mates gave him no support at the plate. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1

Batteries—Crowder and Spencer; MacFayden and Berry. Umpires—Dinneen, Hildebrand and Moriarty. Time—2h. 8m.

PENN TO ENTER ONE CREW IN BIG REGATTA

PHILADELPHIA, April 12 (AP)—For the first time since the Poughkeepsie regattas were started in 1914, University of Pennsylvania will be represented this year by just one crew—the varsity heavyweight.

C. Louis Borie 3d, chairman of the Penn rowing committee, said a curtailed crew budget was the reason in making the announcement yesterday. In the past regattas Penn always has entered junior varsity and freshman crews.

The only time Penn ever won a javee race on the Hudson was in 1924 when the eight coached by Joe Wright beat out Washington, Columbia, Syracuse and Cornell.

Borie announced that Penn will send two crews, the varsity heavyweight and 150-pound, to the regatta at Marietta, Ohio, May 21. The expenses will be paid by Marietta College.

MRS. WERMBIER SETS BOWLING RECORDS

ST. LOUIS, April 12 (AP)—Marie Wermbier of Chicago set two new records last night and took the lead in the singles and all-events of the Women's International Bowling Congress Tournament, with a score of 658 to establish a new mark for the singles and a total of 1807 to shatter the all-events record.

H. Wilman and A. Weiller, also of Chicago, rolled a total of 1155 to take the lead in the doubles, and give Chicago bowlers three first places.

Mrs. Wermbier's scores for the team, doubles and singles were 548, 601, 658. Her score for the singles was only one pin more than was rolled by her team mate, Dorothy McQuade, who also broke the old record of 650 made by Myrtle Schultz, of St. Louis, last year.

BOSTON WILL OPEN SEASON TOMORROW

The 1932 major-league baseball season in Boston, which was scheduled to open today, will get under way tomorrow, weather permitting, at Fenway

'White Collar' Rates on Ships

Leviathan Makes Feature of This Class; Three-Week Tours Offered by I. M. M.

IN THE SHIP LANES

THE steamship Leviathan of the United States Lines is being renovated in anticipation of her first trip of the season, sailing from New York, April 26. A large corps of workmen is now employed in painting and refurbishing the ship at her Hoboken pier, and when the interior work is completed, the vessel will leave for Boston for dry-docking.

Special attention is being paid to the third class section, because on three voyages this summer this will be reserved for so-called "white-collar" workers, in the new terminology employed of restricted third class. This is even cheaper than tourist class.

Restricted Third Class

The International Mercantile Marine Company is also expected to make a feature of the restricted third class tours this summer, with a series of three-week trips, including visits to London and Paris, at an all-inclusive rate of $187. Passengers may book the round trip only, in restricted third, however, at a lower rate than is offered for the all-expense trip.

The new cabin class ships, Britannic and Georgic, will similarly make a feature of this class of travel, while the Red Star liners Westernland and Pennland will have their third class restricted to this type of travel on all sailings from June to September, inclusive.

Student Tour

The possibility of low European travel for students is being developed through the Open Road, Inc., which will assemble groups of students for tours through Europe, including Russia. One of the features of the tours is the fact that the students visit in the homes and dormitories of students of European countries, and, by reason of carrying a limited amount of baggage and "roughing it" to a certain extent, are able to travel at a very nominal cost.

Panama Canal Traffic

The total number of transits through the Panama Canal for February aggregated 358 ships, on which tolls of $1,648,000 were paid. This represented a slight decrease from January, but the average number of transits daily showed a upturn from 12.16 in January to 12.34 in February. As usual, the number of United States ships led in the total number of vessels, followed by British and German.

Norwegian America Line

A recent report in this department of the average crossing time of the steamship Stavangerfjord of the Norwegian America Line did not give full credit to the ship's speed, both before and after the installation of new turbines. The company states that the duration of the voyage from New York to Bergen is between 8½ and 9 days, and 10 days to Oslo.

The Stavangerfjord arrived at New York March 18 in 7 days and 22¾ hours, practically one day faster than previous crossings, and is expected to better this under improved weather conditions.

Steamship Schedules

The Holland-America Line is providing a motorcoach service between various New York hotels and the steamship pier at Hoboken, for which a charge of $1, including transportation of two pieces of hand baggage, is made.

The steamship Columbus of the North German Lloyd Line will reenter regular transatlantic service with her departure from Bremen April 19. She has been undergoing a thorough overhauling and drydocking, in connection with which the tourist class has been changed, extended, and improved.

The Norwegian America Line has scheduled the steamship Stavangerfjord to make a cruise to the North Cape this summer at an unusually nominal rate.

The Grace Line has made some changes in its services to the west coast of South America. The express ships, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, and Santa Maria, will continue to sail from New York for Valparaiso, but the "B" type ships will be replaced by the steamships Santa Rita, Santa Monica and Santa Catalina, these sailing from New York on alternate Thursdays, and proceeding only as far as Callao, Peru. Some of the calls heretofore made on the north coast of South America will be omitted, both by these ships and by those of the Panama Mail in one or both directions.

So drastic have been the reductions in the transatlantic rates, and so widespread are they, that the question of rates by the Travel Information Service of The Christian Science Monitor will be deferred until complete tariffs reach that department from all transatlantic lines. The rates not only have been cut approximately 20 per cent, but the use of summer and winter rates, the former being higher than the latter, has been eliminated, thus giving a standard rate throughout the year.

Basically, it may be said that first class fare on the leading ships is now in the vicinity of $200, cabin class, approximately $125, and tourist class, less than $100. This is a generalization, however, with various changes as between ships of differing appointments. The round-trip rates tend also to reduce the rates still further.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, April 14

President Lincoln, Dollar, for Orient via California ports; Dresden, North German Lloyd; for Cobh, Cherbourg, Bremen; New York (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Duchess of York, Canadian Pacific, for Montreal; Santa Monica, Grace, for west coast South America.

Friday, April 15

American Merchant, American Merchant, for London; Mauretania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton; Antonia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; Conte Grande, Italia, for Palermo, Naples, Genoa; Belgenland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Havre, Antwerp.

Saturday, April 16

Lafayette, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Doric, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; American Legion, Munson, for east coast South America; Samaria, Cunard, on West Indies cruise; Santa Elisa, Grace, for Los Angeles, San Francisco.

Tuesday, April 19

Excalibur, American Export, for Mediterranean ports; Santa Inez, Grace, for west coast South America.

Wednesday, April 20

American Shipper, American Merchant, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Europa (12:30 a. m.), North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen.

FROM BOSTON

Saturday, April 16

Antonia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM MONTREAL

Thursday, April 14

Ascania, Cunard, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Friday, April 15

President Monroe, Dollar, on world service (westward); Santa Cecilia, Grace, for New York.

Saturday, April 16

Maiolo, Matson, for Honolulu.

Wednesday, April 20

Maui, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, April 16

Wilhelmina, Lassco, for Honolulu; Santa Cecilia, Grace, for New York.

FROM SEATTLE

Saturday, April 16

President Jefferson, American Mail, for Orient; Shidzuoka Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Thursday, April 14

Lafayette, French, from Havre, Plymouth.

Friday, April 15

Cleveland, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Galway, Halifax; Albert Ballin, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Saturday, April 16

American Shipper, American Merchant, from Hamburg.

Sunday, April 17

Cameronia, Anchor, from Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry, Halifax; Luetzow, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Boulogne, Southampton; Statendam, Holland-America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton; Augustus, Italia, from Trieste, Naples, Gibraltar.

Monday, April 18

American Banker, American Merchant, from London; Europa, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton; Cherbourg, Pennland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Havre, Southampton, Halifax; Santa Maria, Grace, from west coast South America.

Tuesday, April 19

Majestic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Baltic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh, Galway; Drottningholm, Swedish American, from Gothenburg.

Wednesday, April 20

Exeter, American Export, from Mediterranean ports; Statendam, Holland-America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton.

DUE BOSTON

Thursday, April 14

Cleveland, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Galway, Halifax.

Monday, April 18

Baltic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh, Galway.

DUE SAN FRANCISCO

Friday, April 15

Maiolo, Matson, from Honolulu.

Monday, April 18

Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, from New York; President Grant, Dollar, from New York, for Orient.

Tuesday, April 19

President Wilson, Dollar, from Orient, for New York.

Wednesday, April 20

Sierra, Matson, from Sydney, Auckland; Manoa, Matson, from Honolulu.

DUE LOS ANGELES

Friday, April 15

City of Los Angeles, Lassco, from Honolulu.

Saturday, April 16

President Grant, Dollar, from New York, for Orient; Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, from New York.

DUE SEATTLE

Tuesday, April 19

President Madison, American Mail, from Orient; Hiye Maru, N. Y. K., from Orient.

DUE VANCOUVER

Monday, April 18

Hiye Maru, N. Y. K., from Orient.

Firm Peace Seen In Wilson's Terms

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA — A return to President Wilson's fourteen points is the way to a solution of Europe's present crisis, according to Count Coudenhove-Kalargi, founder of the Pan-Europe movement.

He appeals to the people of good will in Europe and America to exert all their efforts in the name of justice for essential, early but restricted revision of the Peace Treaty of Versailles, in order that danger of war in Europe be removed, and the way cleared for European coöperation in all spheres. The Count maintains that the Versailles Treaty is mainly responsible for the Hitler movement in Germany and for Europe's economic crisis and the general prevalent atmosphere of distrust.

Since France would not consider anything like a revision of the whole treaty, any new revision must be restricted and only where it does not coincide with the fourteen points should changes be made, he states. Versailles' revision is possible like the revision of the Treaty of Sèvres 10 years ago, he holds. The United States, as originator and mediator of the fourteen points, should attend any conference on this question since it has moral responsibility theirin, he adds. The Count also announces a second Pan-Europe congress to be held in Zurich on Oct. 1 and 2, when economic questions fill the agenda.

STUDENTS IN WALES BROADEN INTERESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, North Wales—Not only have the adult students in Wales grown in numbers in recent years, but they have also broadened their interests. Instead of confining their attention to economics, as was the case in the past, they now take a whole range of subjects.

The returns for North Wales show that of the 80 classes organized by the North Wales branch of the Workers' Educational Association, 30 had as their subject Welsh literature and language, 11 classes studied some branch of philosophy, four took the drama, seven history, five studied geology or plant life. There were only seven classes in economics.

ARGENTINA GIVES BACK PAY

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., April 12 (AP)—The Government has already paid out $25,000,000 in back salaries, according to a statement issued by the Finance Ministry.

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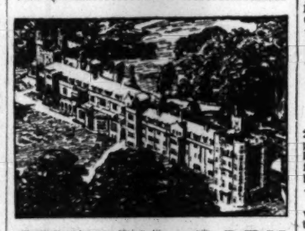

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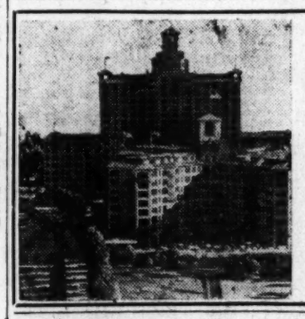

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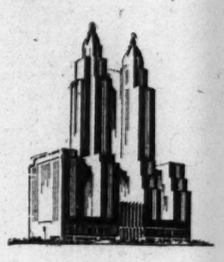

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MIXED GAINS AND LOSSES ARE RECORDED

Moderate Advances in Industrials and Declines in Carriers

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP)—The stock market again refused to be deflected from its downward trend today, although selling showed signs of abating.

Coincident with vague rumors of constructive developments impending in Washington, the list rallied moderately in the morning, but turned downward before midday, with rails showing marked heaviness.

The closing was irregular, with several pivotal industrials showing moderate net gains in contrast to losses in rails.

United States Steel, Case, American Can, Union Carbide and American Telephone were up about a point.

Losses among the carriers were reduced in a late covering movement which canceled about half of Santa Fe's 4-point drop.

Standard Oil of New Jersey, du Pont and Corn Products finished with declines of about 1 to 2.

Transactions approximated 1,700,000 shares.

Technical Position Weakened

It was suggested in some quarters that the fresh selling may have been in part a response to the figures on the short position disclosed in Washington by President Whitney of the exchange. These figures indicated a moderate shrinkage in the number of shares in short accounts during the first week of April, despite the decline in prices. This theoretically at least, indicated that the cushion of potential buying by the shorts had been reduced, thus weakening the market's technical position.

While brokerage quarters generally remained rather dubious over the immediate outlook in the market, some held that the decline had worn on so long that a rebound must be in the making, and advised that the bear side be avoided. Some even suggested cautious buying.

Mr. Whitney's statement in Washington that recent liquidation represented a public effort "to give the United States away" occasioned considerable favorable comment in brokerage quarters. Nevertheless, uncertainty over congressional moves, and the belief that further sharp reductions in dividends will be seen in coming months, left Wall Street in a cautious frame of mind.

Bond Market Firm

Rallying tendencies appeared in the bond market today.

The United States Government department, which reacted moderately yesterday, resumed its advance and Liberty 4th 4¼s and Treasury 4¼s ascended to new highs for the year. Other federal loans equaled their 1932 top figures.

After an early dip, various railway liens began to exhibit quiet strength with the result that bids in some cases were raised a point or more. Among the gainers were some bonds of Canadian Pacific, Chicago & North Western, St. Paul, Erie, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Northern Pacific and Frisco.

Loans of International Telephone advanced substantially after publication of the company's statement regarding the status of the Kreuger & Toll-Ericsson Telephone transaction.

Other utilities were somewhat irregular. Kansas Gas 4½s and Postal Telegraph 5s firmed. Bonds of American Telephone were barely steady, and Consolidated Gas issues sagged. American & Foreign Power 5s also sold lower.

Both International Match 5s and Kreuger & Toll 5s were under pressure, losing a point or more. Texas Corporation 5s and Warner Bros. 6s were easy. American Smelting 5s dropped a point.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr.12	Last Apr.11
3	1¼	..	Abitibi Pow & P	100	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5⅜	3½	..	Adams Express	2200	3½	3	3½	3
30⅜	24	2	Adams Millis	100	23¼	23½	23¼	23½
13	10¾	1	Addressograph	1100	11	10½	10½	11⅛
16½	7⅝	1.60	Affiliated Prod	5100	8	8⅛	8⅛	7⅞
62⅛	44¼	4½	Air Reduction	4400	45⅛	43¼	44	45
16⅝	11⅛	.50	Alaska-Juneau	3100	14⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¾
3⅛	1⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	1100	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
7⅜	2	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	2	2	2	2
87½	62¼	6	Allied Chem	19300	65	61¾	63¾	63¾
119	108	7	Allied Chem pf	400	104½	103	103	105
13⅜	9¼	.50	Allis Chalmers	1200	8⅞	8⅛	8½	8⅞
14⅜	12	2	Amerada	800	12½	12	12¼	12¾
7½	4½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	700	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4½
18½	10	..	Am Bank Note	1400	9	8½	8¾	9
47	32	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	35	35	35	37
15½	9	1.60	Am Brake S&F	400	9¾	9½	9½	..
78⅛	50¼	5½	Am Can	28100	53⅝	49¾	51¼	50⅛
129	109¾	7	Am Can pf	100	109¾	109¾	109¾	..
8¾	4½	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4¾
39⅛	20¼	7	Am Car & F pf	20	24	24	24	22
37⅜	28¼	3½	Am Chicle	900	37	25¼	25½	37
11	6½	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	8¼	8	8	8¾
10½	3½	..	Am European	200	3	3	3	3¾
9¼	2¾	..	Am & For Pow	3700	3⅜	3	3¼	3
33	7	..	Am & For Pow 6	1400	12	10¼	10¼	11½
17¼	4	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	5	5	5	5
6	4¼	1	Am Hawaiian	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
2½	1½	..	Am Hide & L	100	1½	1½	1½	..
21⅝	12	2	Am Ice	800	14¼	14	14	14½
8½	4¼	..	Am International	1100	4½	4¼	4⅜	4⅝
9½	5	..	Am Locomotive	400	5	5	5	8
44⅜	30¼	7	Am Loco pf	100	35	34¾	35	35
3¾	1¼	..	Am Mach & Met	400	1½	1⅜	1⅜	..
6⅝	2½	..	Am Metal	400	2½	2⅜	2⅜	..
35	24	3	Am News	60	25	25	25	..
16⅞	6⅜	1	Am Power & Lt	8100	8	7⅛	7⅜	7¾
49¾	24⅜	5	Am P&Lt pf A	400	31	30½	30½	29½
8½	4⅜	.40	Am Radiator	4400	4¾	4⅜	4½	4¾
13	7	..	Am Rolling Mill	1100	7⅜	7	7	7¼
25⅛	15	5	Am Shipbuilding	20	15	15	15	..
18⅝	7¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1200	8¼	7⅝	8	7⅞
55	32	6	Am Smelt&R 2pf	400	31	31	31	31
85	50½	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	50¾	50	50	51
8⅝	4½	..	Am SteelFdries	400	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½
80	62½	7	Am Steel F pf	10	63	61	63	..
36	32⅞	2½	Am Stores	400	33	33	33	32⅞
39¼	15⅞	4	Am Sugar Ref	400	15¾	15	15	15¾
137⅜	105	9	Am Tel & Tel	48100	108½	105¾	107⅞	108
70	18	..	Am Type F pf	40	20¼	20	20¾	20½
34½	19½	3	Am Wat W&E	4200	20	18¾	20	19
31	20	3	Am WW&E ct	200	19	19	19	19
5⅝	3	..	Am Woolen	200	3	3	3	3
30⅜	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	200	26⅞	25½	25½	25⅞
5	5	..	Am Writ Pap pf 6	400	3½	3	3½	..
3⅜	1½	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	200	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
23	15	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	500	14½	14½	14½	..
9	4	..	Anaconda Wire	100	4½	4½	4½	3
17½	12¾	2.40	Anchor Cap	200	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	12⅜
4¾	2½	..	Andes Copper	100	2½	2½	2½	..
12	7½	1	Archer Daniels	400	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
44	32	7	Armour Del pf	400	34¼	34½	34¼	..
2	1	..	Armour Ill A	1200	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
1½	½	..	Armour Ill B	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
14¼	6⅜	..	rmour Ill pf	100	7⅝	7½	7½	7¾
5¼	3	..	Artloom Corp	20	3	3	3	..
2⅝	1½	..	Asso Apparel Ind	300	1½	1½	1½	1½
8¼	3⅝	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	4
94	51	4	Atchison T&SF	8200	47⅛	41	43	45⅛
86	61½	5	Atchison pf	1200	61½	60	60	..
42½	15	4	Atl Coast Line	200	15	14	15	16
15⅛	12⅜	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	12⅞	12¾	12¾	..
12¼	8⅜	1	Atl Refining	1700	9⅜	8⅞	9	9
25½	12⅛	2	Atlas Powder	700	13½	10½	10½	12¾
79½	64	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	66	63½	63½	66½
5¼	4⅛	.60	Atlas Stores	100	4½	4½	4½	..
1¾	1¾	..	Atlas Tack	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
101¾	50¼	4§	Auburn Auto	17400	52⅜	48½	50⅛	50¼
⅞	¼	..	Auto Sales	10	¼	¼	¼	..
3½	2½	..	Aviation Corp Del	7000	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝
			—B—					
28½	15	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	12½	12	12	13⅛
21⅜	9	..	Balt & Ohio	6200	9⅜	8½	9	9
41½	12¾	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	14	12	12	13
99	82	6½	Bamberger pf	140	81½	80	81½	81
5⅞	4	..	Barnsdall A	3200	4¼	4	4	4½
43⅛	23	4	Beatrice Cream	1100	22¾	21⅜	22	22½
4⅜	2⅜	..	Belding Hem	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
62⅜	59	4.81	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	60⅜	60⅛	60⅜	61¼
18¾	7⅛	.60	Bendix Aviation	4400	7½	7	7⅛	7⅛
24⅞	13½	2	Best & Co	1400	15¼	14¾	15	15½
24⅞	13⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	4300	14⅜	13¼	13⅜	13⅛
74	39⅞	7	Beth Steel pf	100	39¾	39¼	39¼	39¾
8¾	6	.50	Blaw Knox	400	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5¾
12¼	8	..	Bohn Alum & Br	100	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8⅛
51¼	45	5¶	Bon Ami A	100	44	44	44	..
41¾	32⅜	3¶	Borden	4100	32¾	31½	32¾	32⅜
12⅝	6½	1	Borg Warner	2500	6⅝	6¼	6¾	7
14½	7	1	Boston & Maine	100	7	7	7	..
11¾	7	1	Briggs Mfg	2100	6¼	5½	5⅝	5⅜
78⅜	65⅝	6	Brooklyn M T pf	1400	65	64	64½	65
10¼	5⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	6	6	6	6
50¼	30¼	4	Brooklyn Man T	2200	37⅜	36½	37½	37
89½	70	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	69	65	66	70½
36	32½	3	Brown Shoe	100	32½	32½	32½	32½
8½	6⅛	1	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
4½	1½	..	Budd Wheel	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
13	6¾	.80	Burroughs Add	3400	1⅞	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
21¾	15¾	2½	Bush Terminal	400	16⅜	16½	16⅜	16½
65	45	7	Bush Term deb	10	47	44	44	45
⅞	⅝	..	Butte & Superior	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
19	9⅛	..	Byers	4400	9¼	7½	8¼	9½
			—C—					
11⅞	7	..	Calif Packing	1000	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝
4	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	2¼	2½	2½	2½
13½	6¾	1.20	Canada Dry	400	7¾	6⅞	6⅞	7
20⅝	10⅞	1½	Canadian Pacific	2400	12¾	11⅝	12¼	12¼
20	17	1.60	Cannon Mills	200	17	16¾	16¾	17½
6½	2¼	..	Capital Admin	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
43⅜	15⅜	..	Case Thresh	18400	29	27	28¾	27¼
15	6½	1	Caterpillar Trac	200	7	6¾	6⅞	7
3⅜	1½	..	Celotex Co	200	1½	1½	1½	..
12½	10	1½	Central Aguirre	400	10	10	10	10
15	5½	1	Cerro de Pasco	1600	6⅜	5¾	5¾	6
3¾	2	..	Certain-Teed	200	2	2	2	2
7	4¾	..	Checker Cab Mfg	400	5	4¾	5	4½
20⅝	8	3	Cresapeake Corp	2400	7½	7	7½	8
31½	14	2½	Ches & Ohio	9500	14¼	12¾	13½	13¾
2	1	..	Chi & E Ill pf	400	1	1	1	..
4¾	1¾	..	Chi & Gt West	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
15½	5	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	6¼	6	6	6
3¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P	700	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
5¼	2¼	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	5100	2¼	1⅝	2⅜	2¼
12⅝	5	..	Chi & N'Western	3200	5	4⅜	4¾	4¾
31	14	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	10	10	10	..
11⅞	4¾	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4¾
16⅜	4⅝	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	5	5	5	5
24½	6¼	..	Chi RI&P 6%	400	7	6½	6½	6½
14	9	2	Chi Yellow Cab	670	10	9	10	..
9	6	..	Chickasha Cot O	300	6	6	6	..
153⅛	81¼	1	Chrysler	9400	9⅞	8½	8⅞	8⅝
28½	20	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	1100	22	20	20	23½
68	60	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	60	60	60	60
8¾	6½	..	Clark Equipment	100	6½	6½	6½	..
22	15	2	Cluett Peabody	400	15	15	15	..
31½	22¼	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	200	23	22¼	23	22¾
98	80¾	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	81	81	81	..
10⅞	4¾	..	Collins & Aikman	1600	5⅜	5	5¼	5½
10½	9	..	Colonial Bea Oil	200	10	10	10	..
12⅜	4½	..	Colo Fuel & I	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
16⅛	6½	1½	Columbus Gas	7900	8⅛	7⅜	8	7⅞
79	40	6	Columbia G pf A	200	50¼	50	50¼	50½
48⅞	25⅞	3	Columbian Carb	2900	28	26⅜	27½	26⅝
11	7¾	1	Comm Credit	3600	8½	7¾	8⅛	8
21¼	16	1¾	Comm Cred pf	100	16	16	16	..
68⅝	56	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	120	60	60	60	..
27⅞	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	500	16¾	16	16¾	16⅜
10¼	4⅞	.60	Somm Solvents	4600	6	5⅝	5⅞	5¾
77	54	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	65½	65½	65½	65½
4⅞	2½	.30	Comwith & So	27600	2½	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
68½	47	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	400	48	47¼	47¼	49
11	8	1	Consolidam Nairn	1600	8¼	8	8⅛	8¼
5⅜	2⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	200	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
11¾	7	2	Consol Film I pf	400	7	7	7	7¼
68¾	49½	4	Consol Gas	16400	51¾	49½	50¼	50½
95	81½	5	Consol Gas pf	700	82⅝	81½	82⅞	81½
10⅞	6	1	Consol Laundries	1600	7	6	6⅝	6¾
7½	4¼	..	Consol Oil	18600	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	4⅝
11½	7	2	Consol Rys Cu pf	300	7	7	7	7
⅞	¼	..	Consol Textile	300	¼	¼	¼	..
1½	½	..	Container B	100	½	½	½	..
7	3½	..	Contl Baking A	400	3⅞	3½	3¾	3½
47¾	28⅛	8	Contl Baking pf	3100	31	28¼	29	34
41	29¼	2½	Cont Can	1900	30	29¼	29¼	29½
4¾	3	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	3	3	3	3
25¼	13⅝	2.40	Cont Insurance	3100	15	14	14	15
1¾	1	..	Cont Motors	1400	1	1	1	1
7	5	..	oCnt Oil	8500	5⅜	5	5	5½
3¼	3⅛	..	Cont Shares	500	½	⅜	⅜	⅜
47¾	29⅛	3	Corn Products	4300	32½	29½	29½	32¼
129½	105	7	Corn Prod pf	200	105	105	105	..
4¾	2	..	Coty	500	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅜
23	12	2¶	Cream of Wheat	300	19	19	19	19
2¼	19¾	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	19⅜	19¾	19⅜	..
23¼	10½	..	Crucible Steel	3300	10⅝	10	12	..
49⅜	25	7	Crucible Steel pf	60	23	23	23	25
25½	30	4	Cudahy Packing	400	30	30	30	30
2¾	1	..	Curtiss-Wright	1400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
3⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1200	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
			—D—					
5¼	2	..	Davison Chem	1400	2⅜	2	2	2¼
15¼	7¾	1.40	Deere & Co pf	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
58⅜	51½	9	Del & Hudson	600	56	51½	53	55¼
28⅜	11	..	Del Lack & W	700	12½	12	12	12
122	80	8	Detroit Edison	400	84¾	84	84	81
13½	9¾	.60	Devoe & Rey A	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
15⅞	12	1	Diamond Match	500	12½	12½	12½	12½
24½	21⅝	1½	Diamond M pf	400	23¾	23⅜	23¾	23½
11¾	7½	1	Dome Mines	800	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
18	13	1.20	Dominion Stores	400	15¼	15¼	15½	..
13⅞	7⅜	1	Douglas AA	300	8	8	8	8
59¾	33⅛	4	Du Pont de Nem	4400	35⅝	33¼	33½	34¾
105	93	6	Du Pont deb	200	93¼	93¼	93¼	..
			—E—					
87⅞	63	5	Eastman Kodak	1800	65¾	63½	63½	63½
119¾	110	6	Eastman Kod pf	40	119	117¾	119	119
8	4¼	.50	Eaton Axle & Sp	700	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
1¼	⅛	..	Eitington Schild	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
12½	3½	..	Eitington Pf	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
32¾	13⅜	4	Elec Auto-Lite	5200	15¾	14⅝	14⅝	14½
100¼	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	80	80	80	..
2½	1¼	..	Elec Boat	500	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
4	2	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1700	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
15⅜	5½	1	Elec Pow & Lt	5400	6½	6	6¼	6⅜
64	22	7	Elec Pow & L pf	400	24½	22½	24½	23½
33¼	18½	3	Elec Sto Battery	500	19¾	18½	18½	20
19	16⅜	2½	Equitable Off Big	300	16½	16⅜	16⅜	16⅝
10	4	..	Erie Rlty	400	4¼	4	4¼	4¼
12½	4⅝	..	Erie RR 1pf	300	5	4⅝	4⅝	5
7¼	3½	2	Eureka Vacuum	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
2¼	1½	..	Evans Products	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1½
			—F—					
14	10¼	.80	Fed Dept Stores	300	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜
10⅜	3½	..	Fed Water Serv	100	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5
27⅝	14	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	1900	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	15
15⅝	11¾	1	Firestone T & R	200	12¼	11⅞	12¼	12
54½	49½	6	Firestone T&R pf	300	50¼	50½	50¼	49½
53	29½	2½	First Nat Stores	1100	42¾	41½	41½	40⅝
			Fisk Rubber	300	¼	¼	¼	⅜
12	4⅞	..	Foster-Wheeler	400	5½	5	5½	5
31½	15¼	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
5⅝	2	..	Fox Film A	1200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
72½	56	7	Franklin Sim pf	10	56	56	56	..
19½	14	2	Freeport Texas	300	14¼	14	14¼	14
17½	8	1	Gamewell	140	8	8	8	8
35¾	17½	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	1300	18½	17⅛	17⅝	18¼
19⅝	11	2	Gen Baking	2900	11¾	11	11½	15
10¾	7	8	Gen Baking pf	100	97¼	97½	97½	100
3⅜	1¼	..	Gen Bronze	100	1½	1½	1½	..
2⅜	1¼	..	Gen Cable	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
5½	2	..	Gen Cable A	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
16½	8	..	Gen Cable pf	30	8	8	8	8
26½	14½	1	Gen Electric	23400	15¾	14½	14⅞	14⅝
11¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	900	10⅞	10½	10⅝	10⅞
40½	31⅝	3	Gen Foods	6400	33¾	32½	33	32¾
2¾	1½	6	Gen Gas & E A	700	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
37	29¾	3	Gen Mills	700	30½	29¾	30	30½
24⅝	11½	2	Gen Motors	81900	12	11¼	11⅝	11¼
87¼	62¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	900	67	64½	67	66
9	5	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	5	5	5	..
5	1⅞	..	Gen Pub Service	700	2	1⅞	2	2
38¾	13	3	Gen Ry Signal	1800	14	13¾	13¾	13½
1¼	⅝	..	Gen Realty	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
			—G—					
16½	11	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	11	11	11	..
1½	½	..	Gen Thea Equip	1000	½	¼	¼	⅜
34¼	10⅝	1	Gillette Saf Raz	7300	17½	16⅜	17½	16⅜
2½	1½	..	Gimbel Bros	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
7	4½	..	Glidden	900	4½	4½	4½	4½
50	40	7	Glidden ppf	20	40	40	40	41
6½	4	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1100	4⅜	4	4	..
19⅜	11¼	1.60	Gold Dust	5700	12	11½	11⅜	11½
90½	50	6	Gold Dust pf	200	90	90	90	..
5⅜	3	..	Goodrich	1100	3½	3	3	3
18⅜	9⅛	..	Goodyear	1200	10½	9⅜	9⅜	9¾
61	34	7	Goodyear 1pf	600	35	34	34	35¼
11½	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	800	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9
65½	50¼	7	*Gotham S H pf	30	60	60	60	62½
4⅝	1⅜	..	Graham Paige	900	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
3	⅝	..	Grand-Sil Stores	300	½	½	½	..
3½	1¼	6½	Grand S Stor pf	50	2¼	2	2	..
9¾	8½	..	Grand Union	700	8¾	8½	8¼	8¾
35¼	23¼	3	Grand Un pf	100	23½	23½	23½	25
30¼	24¼	1	Grant (WT)	500	24⅝	24¼	24¼	24½
25	10	2	Great Nor pf	2800	10½	10	10¼	10¼
6½	3¼	..	Great West Sug	300	4	4	4	..
80	64½	7	Great W Sug pf	430	66	64½	64½	66
1¾	⅝	..	Grigsby-Grunow	1400	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
			—H—					
27½	26	1¾	Hack W pf A	40	26½	26½	26½	..
2¼	1	..	Hahn Dept St	1800	1⅛	1	1	..
19	10⅛	..	Hahn D S pf	100	10½	10½	10½	11
70	63	7	Hanna (MA) pf	50	63	63	63	64
15	8	.50	Harbison Walker	100	8	8	8	8
10	5¼	..	Hawaiian Pine	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
1½	⅝	..	Hayes Body	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
28½	18	2	Hercules Powder	100	18	18	18	19
95	88	7	Hercules Powd pf	20	87	87	87	88
83	65¼	6	Hershey Choc	2400	67	65¼	65¼	67
10⅜	4	..	Hollander	900	4	4	4	..
11⅞	9½	1	Holland Furnace	100	9½	9½	9½	9¾
130¼	110	7.80¶	Homestake M	800	122	120¾	120¾	121
4	2¼	..	Houdaille Her B	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
24⅜	13	..	Houston Oil	2600	13¾	13	13	13½
5½	2¾	..	Houston Oil new	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
57½	49¼	4.20	Household Fin pf	100	49¼	49¼	49¼	50
16½	6½	1	Howe Sound	1700	6⅝	6½	6½	6⅝
30¾	18	3½	Hudson & Man	400	18½	18	18	18½
11¾	4½	..	Hudson Motor	700	4⅝	4¼	4¼	4⅜
5⅝	2½	..	Hupp Motors	1500

COTTON CLOTH MARKET PRICES HOLDING FIRM

Buyers and Sellers Are Cheered by Agreement to Cut Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 12—Merchants in the primary cotton cloth market have practically reconciled themselves to a dull season. They have found out, by the attempts of some of their weaker members to force buying by price concessions, that such concessions fail to bring out any volume buying. Therefore the number of such offerings, either by first or second hands, was considerably reduced last week.

Most mills maintained their prices in spite of the small volume. There was sufficient buying to absorb the reduced offerings at below the market and regular prices were paid for the balance of buyers' needs.

Buyers and sellers were both encouraged by the news that a larger percentage of print-cloth makers have agreed to the new plan to cut production 25 per cent extra during the next four months than had adopted the previous schedule effective since March 1. It is estimated that the sum of these two plans will reduce production by between 35 per cent to 40 per cent.

While statistics for the month of March and the first quarter of the year are not yet available, it is well known that March business made a very poor showing. It is contended, however, by some, that the dullness of the last six weeks was really normal in view of the increased volume moved during January and February. It is pointed out that the production and sales for those two months was equal to or greater than that of the whole first quarter of 1931.

Buying Volume Increases

The volume of buying increased slowly from day to day, as the week advanced. More goods were sold at regular prices, and second-hand offerings decreased. It is generally believed that the new operating schedules have adjusted production to meet the reduced demand and so avoid the accumulation of surplus stocks. This made buyers more confident of price stability, but did not at once increase volume.

Mills that have sought to distribute their products by direct selling to retail syndicates have found the practice very unsatisfactory and unprofitable. The buyers for such syndicates insist on the lowest prices, but will not or cannot give advance orders which will enable the mills to produce with some degree of profit. They send in dribbling orders, which increase the mill costs to above the selling prices. The mills are, therefore, returning to the old custom of distribution through jobbers.

Print cloths were generally unchanged as far as mill prices were concerned. There was some selling by second hands as well as a few mills at slight concessions, but those were readily absorbed and a fair volume was sold at regular prices. The bag trade placed some good orders for the 38½-inch 60x48s, 6.25-yard and for the 27-inch 64x60s, 7.60-yard print cloths. These sold at 3 5-16@3⅜c and 2⅞c respectively.

Sheetings were very quiet. There were a number of constructions of which sales were hardly large enough to act as a test of the market. They were generally quoted unchanged.

Broadcloths were weak; it is said that a number of looms producing these goods have been switched to making other goods, but that has not yet affected the market. The supply still far exceeds the demand. While market prices are quoted unchanged, it is said that many sales were made at concessions.

Fancy Goods Active

In the fine and fancy goods division, business was a little better. Inquiries covered a wider range of goods. The orders were mostly for small lots for replacement. More favorable weather has slightly stimulated retail sales. These are expected to increase as the spring weather continues; but the mills have ceased to expect any sustained buying movement for this spring season.

They are busily getting out samples for the fall season. A number of strike-off lots of both spring and fall goods were sold last week. Combed and carded lawns were sold in small lots making a fair total. Organdies sold in small amounts for quick deliveries. Lining cloths were also moved sparingly, but mostly in subcount constructions.

There is a growing tendency among buyers to insist on low prices regardless of quality. This has led some mills, usually making quality goods, to debase their constructions to meet the demands of buyers. This practice is deplored by most mills, as it is bound to react against the reputation of those yielding to the temptation.

Prices generally held steady in this division, as mills find that lower prices do not induce increased buying.

Combed marquisettes 40-inch 44x 18s fell from 3½c to 3¼c and the 40x32s from 5½c to 5¼c. Dimity stripes 36-inch 96x68s eased from 7½c to 7¼@½c, and the 114x64s from 7¾c@8c to 7½c. Combed cotton voiles 40-inch 60x52s, slack twist, fell from 5½c to 5c. Other voiles were firm.

The most active of the combed lawns were the 40-inch 8.50-yard 88x80s, which sold at 7½c and the 9.00-yard 76x72s at 6c. The leading carded lawns were the 36-inch, 10.25-yard 72x56s, which sold South at 4½c and East 4¾c, and the 10.00-yard 72x80s, which brought 4c South and 4¾c East. Rayon warp satins for fall linings sold well.

LANCASHIRE SPINNERS CURTAIL

MANCHESTER, Eng., April 12—About 85 per cent of the firms in the section of Lancashire spinning Egyptian yarns have agreed upon a voluntary curtailment of 20 per cent in production for six weeks. These spinners control some 15,000,000 spindles. The curtailment plan, which has been adopted in order to avoid large accumulations of stocks, goes into effect at once.

McCOLL FRONTENAC OIL CO., LTD.

MONTREAL, April 12 — Net/ operating profit of McColl Frontenac Oil Co., Ltd., of Canada for the fiscal year ended Jan. 31, 1932, amounted to $3,370,186, according to preliminary report. After all charges net profit was $907,758, equal to $1.81 a share on common stock, compared with $1.43 a share in preceding fiscal year.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	18⅛	18
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	14	14
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	73½	73½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	39⅛	38
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	66	66
Amer Inter 5½s '48	65	63½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	49½	49
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	3¼	3
Amer Smelting 5s '47	81½	80½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	101	101
Amer T&T 4s '29	98⅛	98⅛
Amer T&T 4½s '29 cv	101	101
Amer T&T col 5s '46	101	101⅛
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	97	96⅞
Amer T&T 5s '65	97	96⅞
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	101¾	101⅝
Amer WW 5s Elec deb 6s '75	53	52
Armour & Co 4½s '39	88	88
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	85¼	83½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	76	75⅞
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	83½	83
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	79⅝	78
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	35	34⅜
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	89	89
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	74	73⅝
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	46	46
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	54¾	54
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	33	33
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	65	65
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	81	80
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	53	52¾
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	101⅝	101⅜
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	102	101½
Ben and Loan 6s '46	73	73
Beth Steel pur mon 's '36	91⅛	90⅛
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	84	84
Boston & Maine 5s '55	60½	60½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	10	9⅛
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	102½	102
Bklyn-Man Tr af 4s '68	83	82⅛
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	70	70
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	101⅛	101⅛
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	90⅜	90⅜
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	93	92
Buff R & P 4½s '37	44½	44½
By Products Coke 5½s '45	46	46
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	4	4
Can Nat Ry 4½ '51	77¾	77¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	78	78⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	76	76
Can Nit Ry 4½s '55	80½	80½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	83⅜	83⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '89	83⅛	83⅛
Can North deb 6½s '46	93	93
Can North deb 7s '40	96⅜	96⅜
Can Pacific deb 4s	94¾	94½
Can Pacific 5s '44	54	53½
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	80	80
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	60½	60½
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	70½	70½
Certainteed 5½s '48	89½	89
Ches Corp 5s '47	33	32
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	48	48
Ches & O 4½s B	84½	84½
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '40	74	74
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	40	40
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	82¾	82
ChicagoG L & Coke 1st 5s '37	84½	84½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	98¾	98¾
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	37½	36½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	29	29
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	3¾	3½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	26½	26
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	29	29
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	17¾	16½
Chicago Railway 5s '27	75	75
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	37	37
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	40	39
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	22	20
Chicago StL Pitts 5s	99½	99½
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	37	37
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s' 60	23	20½
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	86¼	86¼
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	99	98¾
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	63	63
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	84½	84½
Childs Co 5s '43	22	22
Chile Copper 5s '47	41	41
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	87¼	86¾
Cin Un 2 5s	96½	96⅛
Cleve Un Term 5s '73	80	80
Colonial Oil 6s '36	34	33½
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	62¾	62⅛
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May..	63	62½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	5¼	5¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	86	86
Con Gas 4½s '51	19⅝	19⅝
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	92½	92
Consum Pow un 5s '52	103⅝	101⅞
Container Corp 5s ct '42	100	100
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	10½	10½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	68½	68½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	18	17
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	18	18
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	17	17
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	87⅜	87⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '49	100¾	100¾
Detroit Riv Tun 4½s '61	99½	98⅝
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	80	80
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	80	80
Erie RR ref 5s '67	95⅞	95½
Erie RR gen 1len	24½	23⅝
Erie gen 5s '75	39	38
Fla East Coast 5s '74	24	23½
Francisco Sugar 7½s '42	4¼	4¼
Gannett 6s '43	15	5
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	73	73
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37 A '40	74	74
Gen Petroleum deb 5s '40	99⅞	99
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	98½	98
Gen River 6s	73	73
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	42	42
Goodrich 6s '45	3⅞	3⅜
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	42¼	42⅛
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	77½	77½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s a'36	70	69¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	91	91
Great Northern 7s '36 A	95	94
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	74½	72
Houston Oil 5½s '40	30	29¼
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	52½	52
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	50¼	50
Humble Oil 5s '37	75	74½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	99	98¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	100⅜	100⅜
Ill Central 4s '52	101⅛	100¾
Ill Central 4¾s '66	40¾	40¾
Ill Central 5s '52	33½	31¾
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	55¾	55¼
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	34⅞	34⅛
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	37½	37½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	96¾	96½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	71	71
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	32½	32
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	8	7½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	6	6
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	48	47
Inter Rap Tran 6s '32	48½	46½
Inter Rap Tran 7s '32	26¾	26
Int Cement Coorp 5s '48	63	63
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	54½	53
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	25	25
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	7	7
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	42	42
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	47¼	47⅛
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	25	22
Int Tel & Tel 5s cv '39	27½	25½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	25	23⅜
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	60½	60
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	92	91½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	52	52
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	83⅝	83⅝
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	76½	76
Kings Co El 4s '49	48	48
Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	64	64
Lack Steel con 5s '50	107	107
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	94	94
Laclede Gas 5½s D	53½	53
L'Autaro 6s '54	53	53
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	6	6
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	38	38
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	39½	39⅛
Meade 6s '45 ww	33¼	33
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	45	45
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	89⅞	89⅞
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	83¾	83¾
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	81½	81
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	43	43
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	68	68
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	34¾	34
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	17¾	17
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	32½	32½
Mo Pacific 5s H '78	31½	29
Mo Pac 5s I '81	30¾	29
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	31	29
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	17	15½
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	12	12
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	13½	13½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	86	85½
Namm Sons 6s '43	69½	69½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	80	80
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	42	41¾
Nat Steel 5s	87½	86¾
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	74	73
New Eng T&T 5s '52	96¾	96¾
N J Pow & Lt 4½s	102½	102
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	77	77
N O T & M 5½s '54	70	69½
N O Team 1st 4s	27	27
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	60½	60½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	70	70
NYC&HR 4½s N	80½	80
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	56½	56
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	56½	56⅛
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	58½	57⅝
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	22	21½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	23¾	22⅝
NY Dock Co 5s '38	45½	43
NY Edison 5s '44	31	30
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	101	101
NY NH&H 4½s '67	108¾	108½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	62	62
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	75½	75½
NY Railway inc 6s '65	42¾	42¾
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	43⅝	43⅝
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	30½	30
NY Steam Corp 5s '61	92	92
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	91½	91½
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	98½	98½
Nort & W con 4s '96	48½	48
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	84	84
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	74	74
Nor Am Ed 5½s '52	80	80
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	80	80
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	72½	72
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	80¾	80½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	71	70
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	84½	84
Ore Shore Line 5s '46	90	90
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	⅝	⅝
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	90	90
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	97½	97
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	101½	101⅛
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	99¾	99¾
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	101¼	101¼
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	34	32
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	17	17
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	65	65
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	37	36½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	40	40
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	82	81½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	57	57
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	70	70
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	79¾	78
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	85¾	85⅝
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	89⅛	89⅛
Pere Marquette 4s '56	41	41
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	81	81
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	51¾	51
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	87⅛	87⅛
Phil & Read Con 6s '49	23½	23½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	98½	98½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	55¾	54½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	20¾	20
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	100	100
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	93¾	93½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	88⅞	95⅝
Pure Oil 5½s '37	67	66⅞
Remington Arms 4½ ss '37	70½	70
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	37½	37½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44 ct	13⅜	13⅜
Rio G & W col 4s '49	47	47
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	84¼	83½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	14	13½
St Louis SW con 4s '32	70½	68
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	85	85
Shell Pipe 5s '52	62¾	61¾
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	80	59½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	39½	39½
Sinclair Cn O col 5½s '38	87⅞	87
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	98⅞	98⅝
Sinclair Crude Oil 5½s '38	96¾	96¾
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	98¾	98¾
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	100⅛	100⅛
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	85⅞	85⅞
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '56	71½	71
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	48	48
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	48	48
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	30½	29
Southern Ry con 5s '94	69	69
Southern Ry gen 4½s '56	33	33
Southwest Bell el rfg 5s '54	35	32½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	100¾	100¾
Texas Elec Power 6s '47	101⅜	101¼
Texas Corp 5s '44	94	93⅛
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	74½	74½
Third Ave 5s '37	40¼	40¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	88¾	88¾
Union El L & P 5s '72	28½	28
Union El L & P 5½s '54	100½	100½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99¾	99⅝
Union Pacific rfg 4s 3008	86¾	86⅛
United Biscuit 6s '42	73	73
US Rubber Co 5s '47	96	96
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	36	35½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	62¾	62¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	70	70
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	20	19¼
Vanadium 5s '41	22	21
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	37	37
Virginia Ry 5s' 62	4	4
Virginia Ry 5s '62	83	83
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	83	83
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	99¼	99¼
Warner Co 6s '44 ww	30¼	30¼
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	60	60
Washington W P 5s '39	17	16
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	101⅛	101
Western Electric 5s '44	100½	100½
Western Maryland 4s '52	86½	86½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	52	50½
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	51	51
Western Pacific 5s A '46	94½	94¼
Western Union 5s '51	30½	30½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	56½	56½
Wilson & Co 1st 4½s '41	53½	53½
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	82¾	82½
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '39	39¾	39¾
	61¾	61

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	April 12	April 11
3½s '47	100.25	100.20	100.25	100.10
1st 4¼s '47	101.4	101	101.1	101.00
4th 4¼s '38	101.27	101.20	101.22	101.18
US 3s '55	101.31	101.9	91.19	91.10
US 3¾s '43	92.16	92.16	92.28	92.16
US 3¾s '43 March	96.31	96.10	96.26	96.10
US 3¾s '43 June	97.1	97	97.1	96.31
US 4s '47	96.22	96.12	96.13	96.4
US 4¼s '52	99.6	98.20	99.4	98.30
	103.7	101.12	102	101.6

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	33½		33	
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	75		75	
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	47		46	
Antioquia 7s A '45	47		46	
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	74¼		74¼	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	47¼		45¼	
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	47		47	
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	45¼		45⅛	
Australia 4½s '56	47		47	
Australia 5s '55	52		51¾	
Australia 5s '57	58½		58½	
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	58½		57¾	
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	87¾		87	
Bavaria (State) 6s '45	47		47	
Belgium (King) 6s '55	33¾		33	
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	84½		84	
Belgium (King) 7s '55	91		90¾	
Belgium (King) 7s '56	91¼		91	
Berlin (City) 6s '58	98¾		98	
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	21½		21	
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	25¼		25¼	
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	30½		30	
Berlin Elec 6s '55	31½		31½	
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	21½		21½	
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	5		5	
Brazil 6½s '57	11		11	
Brazil (US) 8s '41	18		18	
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	20¾		20¾	
Bremen 7s '35	49		49	
Brisbane 5s '58	38½		38½	
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	30		30	
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	38¼		28¼	
Canada (Dom) 4½s '60	93½		93⅜	
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	77		77	
Canada (Dom) 5s '53	77		77	
Canada (Dom) 5s '57	93¾		93¾	
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	13½		12⅞	
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	9		9	
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	10		9⅞	
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	24¾		24¾	
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	9		9	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	9		9	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	8¾		8⅞	
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	8½		8½	
Colombia Agr Mtg Bk 7s '46	34		32½	
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	29		29	
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	19½		19½	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	20		20	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	20		20	
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	8¾		8¾	
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	35½		35½	
Cuba (Rep) 5s '49	35¼		35	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	72		72	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	74		73	
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	39		38	
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	62		60½	
Dortmund 6s '47	27		26½	
Dutch El af 6s '62	84½		84½	
Estonia Bank 7s '67	80¾		80¾	
Fiat 7s '46 war	35		35	
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	81½		81½	
Frankfort 6½s '53	85¼		85¼	
French (Rep) 7½s '41	20½		20	
German 7s '49	117		116½	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	56		55¼	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	31		29½	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	31		29	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	31		30½	
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	32¼		31¼	
Germ Con Elec 6s '48	18⅝		18⅜	
Germ Con Elec 6½s '40	30		30	
Germ Con Elec 7s '45	34¼		34½	
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	40		40	
God Hope ISW 7s '45	32½		32	
Greek 6s '68	25¾		25¾	
Hansa 6s '39 ww	26½		26½	
Harpen 6s '49 ww	15		15	
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	32		32	
Italy (King) 7s '51	22		22	
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	89¼		89	
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	42		42	
Yugoslavia Bk 7s '37	68¼		68	
Medellin 6½s '54	34		33⅞	
Milan (City) 6½s '52	11½		9	
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	64½		12½	
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	9½		9½	
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	10		10	
New South Wales 5s '58	80⅝		80½	
Nord Rys 6½s '50	50		48½	
North German Lloyd 6s '47	25		100¾	
Norwegian El 5½s '57	25		25	
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	84¾		84¾	
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	50¼		50	
Oslo (City) 6s '55	52¼		52	
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	66¼		66¼	
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	51		51	
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	93½		93	
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	100¾		100¾	
Paris-Orleans 7s '58	96¾		96¾	
Paulista Ry 7s '42	102⅜		102⅜	
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	63		63	
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	5½		5	
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	4⅞		4⅞	
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	53¼		52¼	
Porte Ale (City) 7½s '66	56½		56	
Queensland (State) 7s '41	6¾		6⅞	
Rhine Main 7s '50	78¾		78⅝	
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	34		34	
Rhinelbe 7s '48	26		25½	
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	22¾		22⅝	
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	7¾		7⅝	
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	7		7	
Rome (City) 6½s '52	8½		8½	
Roumania 7s '59	70		69¾	
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	37		36	
Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '42	36		23	
Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '42	36		36	
Sao Paulo (State 7s) '40	36		36	
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '45	59¾		59	
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	20		20	
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	25¾		24	
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	37		37	
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	30½		29½	
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	33¼		33	
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	39½		39½	
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	36½		36½	
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	82		81	
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	49½		49⅛	
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	50		50	
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	43¾		41	
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	56¾		56¾	
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	89¾		90¼	
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	16		16	
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '60	40		40	
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	27		26½	
Warsaw 7s '58	88¾		88⅛	
Westphalia El 6s '53	38½		38½	
	19		118⅝	

ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP)—A profit of $18,680 after all charges for 1931 was reported today by the Anaconda Wire & Cable Company, a subsidiary of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. The company announced that fixed inventory was down to market, necessitating an adjustment of $1,118,300 which was charged against surplus. In 1930 the company reported net income of $278,902.

Watch and Glass Production Gains

FROM as widely separated fields as the making of watches and the production of safety glass come announcements of increasing activity. The E. Ingraham Company at Bristol, Conn., has increased production schedules for the new line of wrist watches made to sell for $5 and is averaging 3000 daily. Four months ago when production began, the schedule called for 2000 a day. The volume of electric clocks is also increasing, and the outlook is favorable. The output of spring clocks continues good, with some departments behind orders. The company manufactures its own motors.

In the glass industry, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company is showing very satisfactory activity. Its shipments of safety glass the first three months of the year were 109 per cent larger than for the corresponding period of 1931.

New York Curb

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
1 Acetol Prod A	5½	5½	5½
7.90 Alum Co Am	39	38	39
3 Am Cyan B	2½	2½

Local Classified

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

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BOOKKEEPING—14 years' experience in plumbing and heating; capable of assisting with estimating and buying or taking entire charge of small office; references. A. E. BRISTOL, 136 So. Whitehsley Ave., Wallingford, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BALTIMORE, MD.—Cultured, educated young woman desires tea room or institutional position, experienced, capable manager; can furnish highest references; will go anywhere. MARIE F. JONES, 2801 Juniper Road.

BOOKKEEPING, typing, or reading by hour, part or whole time. M. C., 52 East 97th St., New York City.

COMPANION—Capable young woman would like position as companion; willing to travel; best of references. V-95. The Christian Science Monitor Boston.

INTELLIGENT, refined young woman desires position as companion or governess; pleasing personality; free to travel. Write Box L-10, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

REFINED woman, experienced with children, light household duties; suburbs New York preferred; references, H., 222 Boulevard, Scarsdale, N. Y.

SUPERVISOR stenographic and Ediphone department, general correspondent, correspondence editor, practical stenographer and operator; go anywhere; reasonable salary. MISS X., 2130 St Johns Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.

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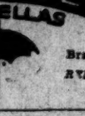
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Horned Toad

(Genus: Phrynosoma)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Where: Mexico and western United States in hot, dry regions.

Distinguishing features: Viviparous reptiles, liberally covered with spines or horns on the head, back and sides. The body is much flattened and broadened, covered with strongly keeled scales. A long row of pores is on the upper part of the thighs. In color they are a mixture of yellow, gray, brown and black.

Are they really toads? No, they are reptiles, in fact they are members of the iguana family, but among other morphological (structural) differences they are almost the only members which are viviparous, bringing forth their young in the living state, instead of laying eggs which are afterward hatched.

Why do they have horns? Mainly for concealment. Living as they do in dry, arid, desert places, the larger spiny scales, resembling greatly a sprinkling of buckwheat seed husks, form their chief protection. When they think they are being observed they seem to just sink in the sand. This is accomplished by pushing themselves forward and slowly forcing the sand around them. When operations are complete, they look like little patches of dry thorns scattered over the desert.

They go through this same procedure in the afternoon, before the sun goes down, picking soft sand without any large pebbles for their night's lodgings. They spend most of their lives in sleep. Having retired in late afternoon they don't show themselves until the cool night breezes have departed and the sun rises. When the region around them is quite warm again, they raise up one or two horns, push away the sand, and open one eye. If the coast is quite clear they throw off the rest of their bedclothes and then wait until warm before moving elsewhere.

In general appearance they look very much like prehistoric dinosaurs from the geologic past. Indeed there has been found recently in the Red Sandstone deposits of Elgin, the skull of a Lower Triassic (Age of Reptiles) lizard, which in general shape, and appearance of spikes and horns, closely resembles the horned toad, though considerably larger.

Insects form their chief food, green flies, ants, caterpillars of the smooth variety, meal worms, lice, etc. In fact, they make nice house pets if you live in a warm country where they can have lots of warmth and sunshine to bask in, sand to burrow in, and a few meal worms now and then. Like a frog, they have a fair-sized tongue, which snaps out like a whip and snatches its food, curling the tongue around it and flicking it down the throat.

Can they do without water? you ask. No; water must be had in some form, for inasmuch as the major part of all organisms is made up of water, according to physiologists, all plants and animals necessarily have to drink. Horned toads must have it in the form of dew.

In Lighter Vein

Oh-Oh!

Hubby: "Here is $10, dear. Don't you think I deserve a little applause for giving it to you without being asked for it?"

Wife: "Applause! Why, darling, I think you deserve an encore!"—*Selected.*

Taken as a Warning

Mistress: "Mary, when you wait at table tonight for my guests, please don't wear any jewelry."

Maid: "I have nothing valuable, ma'am, but I thank you for the warning."—*Deutsche Illustrierte.*

Obeyed to the Letter

"Now," said Mother to Frank, "if they pass the cake a second time, you must say, 'No, thanks, I've had plenty,' and don't you forget it."

All went well with Frank until the hostess said, kindly, "Won't you have another piece of cake?"

"No, thanks. I've had enough, and don't you forget it," was the astonishing reply.—*Tit-Bits.*

Worth Knowing

A JAPANESE EXTRA!

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

When the larger newspapers of Japan get out an extra, it is printed on paper the size of a letter sheet.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

GREAT deeds are great legacies, and work with wondrous usury. By what man has done we learn what man can do; and gauge the power and prospects of our race.

—BENJAMIN DISRAELI.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The article "a" (Mrs. L. N. G., who asks if it is "proper in public reading to sound 'a' long" as in ray) — The indefinite article "a" is read as the *a* in *sofa* except in rare instances when it is emphatic. (An example of the emphatic use: "I asked you to bring me *a* hat, not two.")

Mortal, immortal (W. H. H.) — When these words are found close together and in this order, it is rhetorically proper to emphasize the difference between them. This, of course, involves giving emphasis to the first syllable of the second word.

"The Lord's Prayer" or "Our Lord's Prayer" (Miss A. R.) — In formal public announcements the first is preferred. The second, regardless of what may be offered in its favor, might be misconstrued as implying that a different version of the prayer was used in that particular church or denomination.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Biblical Passport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

THREE children—ten, seven, and four years old—recently arrived here, having traveled all the way from Germany without any escort or protection beyond a New Testament and their own innocence and helplessness.

Their parents who had emigrated from the Fatherland and settled in Missouri, left them in charge of an aunt, to whom they forwarded sufficient money to pay the expenses of the little ones to their new home across the Atlantic. As the children could not speak any other language than German, their aunt provided them with a passport addressed to Christian mankind generally. She gave the elder girl a New Testament, instructing her to show it to everyone who might accost her, and especially to call their attention to the first leaf of the book.

Upon that leaf were written the names of the children, their birthplace and ages, and this simple statement: "Their father and mother are anxiously awaiting their arrival at Sedalia, Missouri." This was followed by the irresistible appeal—their guide, safeguard, and interpreter through a journey of more than 4000 miles—"Verily I say unto you, Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Many were the acts of kindness shown to the little travelers, many the hands held out to smooth their journey, until they reached their parents in perfect safety.

Do You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Voltaire's original name was François Marie Arouet?

Because of hostility shown against Bermuda's new and only railroad by inhabitants of the island, the Bermuda Parliament passed a special law making it a crime to wreck a railroad train?

Hidden Maxim Puzzle

Please bring me a vase for these flowers. The day may be pleasant, but showers are predicted. Such days are very common during the month of April

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

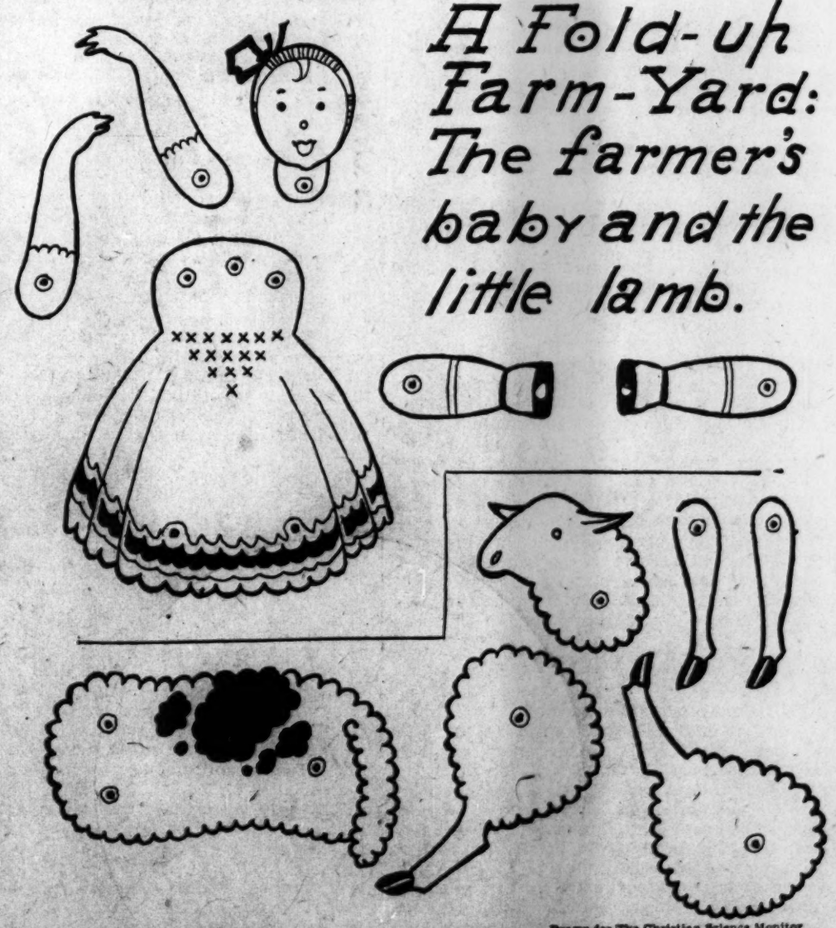
A five-word maxim is hidden away in these sentences. Can you select the proper words and so arrange them as to spell out this maxim?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Stair Steps Puzzle:

Wood, door, root, tool, loop, pool, loom, moon, noon, nook.

A Fold-up Farm-Yard: The farmer's baby and the little lamb.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

This section of the Folding Farmyard is very interesting. Paste it upon cardboard, color it and cut out the parts. Fasten the parts together with brass paper fasteners at the dotted places. Now you will be able to make them take many odd and interesting positions by bending them about. And when you are through playing, fold them up and put them to bed.

THE CHRISTIAN-SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Radio's Best Defense

PUBLIC interest in radio is taking a new form. Where a few years ago the general attitude was one of satisfaction with the then awesome accomplishment of transmitting words and music from studio to home, it now is growing ever more critical.

The champion of radiocasting as practiced in the United States is now likely to find himself one against many, and it is more with the intention of promoting a better understanding of the difficulties inherent in advertising-supported radio than of condoning all the programs being offered the American public that the Monitor today gives space in another column to a defense of radio programs. The points set forth there are assumed to be representative of arguments advanced for commercialized broadcasting.

For instance, in defense of jazz programs it is said that no one would want to hear classical music only, poetry only, or educational lectures only, during an entire radio day. In other words, variety is the spice of radio entertainment. And that is exactly what the critics of radio programs are demanding. Only, they want not merely a variety of jazz, not merely a variation of cheapness, but a variety that will give persons of all tastes a fair amount of entertainment in return for the investment represented in their radio sets. For, contrary to another assumption in the defense of radio programs, the entertainment from which advertisers hope to benefit is not given "free" to the listeners—the American public, in fact, is estimated to have invested $1,000,000,000 in the receiving sets which make radio advertising possible.

The assertion that stations arrange programs to attract all groups is open to question. They may wish to do so. But advertising-sponsored radio must arrange its programs to suit advertisers and to appeal, therefore, to what is supposed to be the greatest reachable purchasing power. Just now, radio advertisers evidently believe that that power lies largely with those listeners who can tolerate hour after hour of raucous rhythm interspersed with lengthy dissertations on the advertisers' products.

As for the much-used comparison of radio to newspapers and magazines, this seems hardly more acceptable than would be a comparison between printed entertainment and the motion-picture screen. The news or magazine reader may choose to give or not to give his time to advertising matter. If, however, he wishes to hear a program on the air he must sit through long periods of "blurb." The time required for turning to page so-and-so to finish a magazine story is in no wise comparable to that spent in waiting for the interrupted radio program to continue.

No doubt there are persons on the staffs of radio stations who would like to put better programs on the air. Nearly every defense of these well-meaning persons, however, becomes a criticism of overcommercialized control of "the air."

Attempts are sometimes made to shift the responsibility for programs to the listeners, via fan mail. Fan mail no doubt represents the opinion of a certain class of people, but it obviously fails to bring to the studio the worthwhile opinions of another class. This class usually has more money to spend than the other class but no time to waste on poor programs. It is mentally and financially equipped to find entertainment elsewhere if the radio fails to provide it, and it would rather spend its time enjoying the theater or in reading than in airing its views as to the quality of this or that broadcast. Perhaps such an airing would aid in bringing better entertainment to the radio. But that is the broadcasters' job.

The best, in fact the only acceptable defense of the present system of radio in the United States, would be a vast improvement in the quality of entertainment it offers. Perhaps, as its champions predict, advertising-controlled radio will abandon objectionable methods. And it should be recognized that a number of advertisers show a strong inclination to do so. There are some excellent programs—though all too few—being given under the present system. They serve as an indication of what radio could be if properly handled. Up to now the possibilities of radio seem hardly touched. But that the public has some idea of these possibilities seems evident from the growing demand for better taste in programs.

Motordom Still Expands

THIS year again motorists of the United States are financing a program of road construction and maintenance that will give employment, directly and indirectly, to hundreds of thousands. This is the salient point in the announcement by the United States Bureau of Public Roads that the nation's highway program for 1932 will involve the expenditure of $1,353,000,000.

Apart from its meaning to the relief of unemployment, however, the announcement contains material from which a logical optimism may be derived. Comparatively speaking, this is a low year in road building. That means appropriations are being proportioned to actual revenue rather than artificially expanded as they were last year when they exceeded $1,500,000,000.

The shrinkage is due almost entirely to the decline in local—municipal and county—highway appropriations. State expenditures will be approximately the same as last year, since they are based upon gasoline tax and other motor revenues. The amount thus derived remains vast and virtually the same because the motor vehicle holds a constant place in the nation's transportation. The average man may not have bought new cars at the same rapid rate during the last two and one-half years that he did at the peak of prosperity. Automobile sales figures show that he has not done so. Yet motor vehicle tax revenues reflect the fact that he has continued to use his older car as much as ever. His dependence upon the motor vehicle has not lessened.

So, even in a quiet year, motordom remains a sufficiently vast realm of human activity that it can finance a $1,353,000,000 road-building and maintenance program.

Another figure in the tabulation which should confute pessimism is that which shows this money will add 36,000 miles of improved highway to the national system of first-class roads. Such a mileage constructed in 1932 will bring the total in the improved category to more than 350,000 miles.

It is clear that motordom goes on expanding in certain fundamentals in spite of economic adversity. It cannot be viewed otherwise, for, in respect to roads alone, it keeps a billion-dollar auxiliary industry going.

Both Sides of Wall Street

SO MUCH suspicion has been cast on Wall Street practices that the senatorial decision to investigate short selling is to be commended. Suspicion can be dispelled or confirmed only by uncovering the facts, which, to adapt Mr. Owen D. Young's mot, are "our scarcest raw material."

But the hearing should not sidetrack the deeper investigation into both the selling and the buying sides of the stock market which had been decided upon. That is needed as much as ever. In a book entitled "High and Low Financiers," a former assistant attorney-general of the State of New York calls the five years prior to the 1929 crash "the greatest era of crooked high finance the world has ever known." Strong words, but, coming from such an authority, a clarion call to investigation.

Prior to 1929 the United States was a whispering gallery in which people were "put on a good thing" behind a barrage of "be a bull on the United States." Such a concept of the United States as something in which to trade rather than live betrayed the grossest kind of materialism. Stocks were bought not to acquire income, but in anticipation of an appreciation in principal in markets boiling over with speculation. Being based on mistaken thought, the practice brought about its own nemesis, as speculation always does. Millions of people are now witnessing the quoted value of their investments fall to a fraction of the price at which they bought them. Thousands have lost a lifetime savings as a result of buying stocks on margin—on money partly borrowed.

Was all this money lost because of the rival operations of the short sellers? It is absurd to think so. There is an old saying in Wall Street that stocks are put up and go down. Stocks were certainly put up in the era closing in 1929, with bull pools doing so in order that they might get out with handsome profits. If they are now being forced down by a similar kind of campaign on the other side, that, too, is reprehensible, and should be uprooted. But in general the people who lost money by speculating must attach the blame chiefly to their own credulity and greed.

Nobody, however, would think of leaving the matter there. The law exists to protect people from racketeers of all kinds, and if these flourish in Wall Street, as it strongly appears they do, the conditions which allow them to operate should be changed. On few other subjects has the country been more aroused than on this. But it is to be hoped that popular feeling will not be deflected into merely one aspect of Wall Street affairs, but will take into account the whole apparatus of stock trading.

What is now wanted is reform based upon a sound knowledge of the facts and an appreciation of those facts against the background of social welfare.

Britain Considers Coal

THE question which is now exercising the British coal industry is whether the quota section of the Coal Mines Act of 1930 shall be renewed when it expires at the end of 1932. This act rationed out the total coal production of Great Britain among the various coal areas, assigning to each a maximum output. The Miners' Federation is emphatically in favor of an extension of the period of operation of the quota system, but the Mining Association, representing owners, has not come to a decision.

The first year's working of the act has shown that it has greatly benefited those areas that supply the home coal market. These areas, which include the Derby, Notts, Midlands, Lancashire and North Wales coal fields, had a slight decrease in output during 1931, but their trading balance rose by nearly £500,000, or approximately 20 per cent, in the same period.

A different tale, however, is told in the coal exporting areas. The quota system keeps in existence many comparatively inefficient pits, and so tends to raise prices, which in turn reacts unfavorably upon the export trade. The output of the coal fields which, like Scotland, Northumberland and Durham, and South Wales, serve the overseas markets, declined from roughly 126,000,000 tons to 110,000,000 tons during 1931, and a credit trading balance of £1,219,438 was, in the same period, changed into a debit of £228,672.

It has been suggested that if the act is renewed, it may be necessary or at least desirable to place a levy upon output for the benefit of the export trade. Before this step is taken, however, progress might be registered in the direction of improving the organization of the coal industry. It is generally agreed that the British coal industry is carried on along lines of excessive individualism.

Innumerable mines are in existence which are far behind twentieth century standards of efficiency, and which clog the efforts of the more active and up-to-date concerns. Over 90 per cent of the output of the exporting areas is produced by 112 concerns. But there are 426 undertakings sharing in the other 9 per cent. Here there is obviously scope for profitable reorganization on large-scale lines.

But the Coal Mines Reorganization Committee set up by the 1930 act finds it desirable that, in view of the special conditions obtaining in South Wales, the present small-scale system should be retained there. At the same time the South Wales coal field is one of those areas for which it is most imperative that something should be done. It is probable that in connection with this area the question of a possible bounty may become urgent.

The Liberian Slave Question

IT IS high time for the civilized world to help the little Negro Republic of Liberia to set its house in order. Two international commissions appointed by a committee of the League of Nations have established beyond dispute that slavery with all its evils prevails in this West African state upon a scale of no small dimensions.

A detailed scheme of reform has been drafted and the question of an international loan asked for by the Liberian Government to enable it to do what has been suggested comes up for final discussion by the powers at a League of Nations meeting in April or May. Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State of the United States, recently reached a determination that either slavery in this unofficial American protectorate must be ended, or its President, Mr. Charles King, lose his office.

It is now 110 years since Liberia was founded as a home for freed American slaves. The question of international action to put an end to slavery there has long been under discussion. A climax was reached in 1929 when the League of Nations took the matter in hand and an authoritative committee comprising Dr. Cuthbert Christy, Dr. Johnson and Sir Arthur Barclay went out to West Africa to investigate. This committee issued a report in the latter part of 1930 which showed that the situation was even worse than had been supposed.

A League of Nations committee on which the United States was represented went into the situation in the light of this report early in 1931. A body of highly qualified experts, including Mr. Thomas Ligthart, M. Brunot and Dr. Mackenzie, was sent to Liberia and drew up a scheme of reforms. This scheme was submitted to the League of Nations committee.

In the meantime the British, French and United States Governments—acting, happily, in unison—have found it necessary to add to past protests by addressing fresh representations officially described as "urgent" to the Liberian Government in consequence of "the continued persecution of the Kru population by government forces."

The Krus are an industrious African race largely employed as sailors on European vessels trading along the Liberian coast. They are reasonably entitled to look for sympathy to the white men who employ them. Exactly what form intervention will take has not yet been fully decided, but a friendly arrangement seems feasible whereby the granting of a loan would be conditioned by League of Nations control of the administration sufficiently close to enable at least the worst of the abuses to be removed.

There is no question of substituting European for Negro rule. On the other hand, civilization is justly concerned with the abolition of conditions of slavery in a state set up for the express purpose of affording freedom for slaves.

Harbinger Hunting

THE "harbinger" season has opened. All the evidence indicates it. "Harbingers" are an inescapable accompaniment of spring. It would be a very unsatisfactory opening of spring that did not have any "harbingers." The more "harbingers," the more spring. They are the prelude, the overture, the trumpet call of the approaching season. If it were not for the "harbingers," would anybody know that spring is here?

The peoples of the North Temperate zone, having read in their almanacs that April is the first full month of spring, inevitably begin to cast about for a few "harbingers." In fact, a great many persons make it a sort of pastime to hunt up all the "harbingers" they can find and report them to the local newspaper. Even the harbingers of harbingers get attention. Fortunately, "harbingers" are so many and varied that no one who goes out to hunt for them is likely to return empty handed.

There are always pedantic persons who are prone to question the identity of what appears to be a perfectly good "harbinger." What is and what is not an accredited "press agent" of spring may be a fine point. But the people as a whole, happy in contemplation of the coming of outdoor activities, are quite ready to accept even Mrs. Jones's new bonnet as one of the best "harbingers" in a list which ranges from robin redbreasts and crocuses to pussy willows and from "two-old-cat" to "London bridge" or "drop-the-handkerchief." In fact, a mellow-throated bullfrog tuning up his bass register and giving a vocal lesson to the tenor froglets can, on occasion, do a pretty good job of "harbingering."

Editorial Notes

Those who remember professional politicians' pleadings for the "full dinner pail" probably conclude, after looking at today's budgets, that the politicians got it.

Northwestern University finds there is no scarcity of precocious children, a conclusion which fond parents will readily affirm.

Some believe that, like many a private household, the Federal Government is becoming cluttered with too many bureaus.

Fortunately, many "uninstructed" delegates to a national political convention know more than the term implies.

Radio Programs—the Case for the Defense

FEW criticisms are altogether undeserved. Consequently, when I attempt to answer objections being brought against radio programs, I am not denying all the statements which are made as to the average low grade of these programs. It is only that I feel radio is new and little understood, and that it is only fair to those of us who have worked in the studios, planned programs, read the "fan mail," and have had to revise our own standards accordingly, to offer defense of radio programs in general.

Most first-class stations are on the air eighteen hours out of twenty-four. It is no trifling task to keep every minute of that time filled with entertainment and it is very expensive. Mass production has never been considered the best agent for super-artistic results. Now there are very few listeners who tune in for eighteen hours out of the twenty-four, even though people living in apartment houses may think that all their neighbors do. But if one should desire to listen for eighteen hours of each day, I do not believe that he would want to hear classical music only, poetry only, drama alone, or educational lectures exclusively.

* * *

Six hours a day at interrupted intervals would probably cover the average time the radio is used in any one home. Most listeners have favorite programs and turn to them each day as regularly as newspaper readers turn to certain sections of the daily paper. Listeners have told me that they set their alarm clocks for certain programs so that they would not miss them. No station even expects to please all its listeners all the time. In fact, it very definitely arranges its programs so that there is sufficient variety to attract different groups—and grades—of listeners. Otherwise the audience would be necessarily limited.

We cannot compare a radio station to a magazine. The two have entirely different purposes and they must work along entirely different lines. Most magazines are essentially class publications and recognized as such. Radio is in the "common carrier" class, since every home that can, and even many which cannot, afford a radio, has some kind of set. Imagine the disappointment of the factory worker and his family if they made the first payment on a set and then discovered that a band of well-meaning censors had barred all of the old-time fiddlers and blues singers from the air!

We can compare radio to newspapers. They have much in common. If criticism of radio programs is called for, then many of our big metropolitan dailies also are open to it. No doubt there are radio stations whose programs are on the same level as the contents of the tabloids. All stations cannot be classed with them, however, any more than all newspapers can be condemned with the tabloid sheets.

* * *

Criticism of advertising on radio programs is probably due to the many indiscretions of which program directors have been guilty. The public is accustomed to advertisements in newspapers and magazines and does not write complaints about them. It realizes that it is due to advertising that it can buy its daily papers and periodicals at less than their cost of publication.

Among radio listeners, however, there has always been an active opposition to advertising, which is sandwiched in the programs. The same person who has to stop in the middle of a fiction story and turn over fifty pages to finish it because there is an advertisement where the remainder of the story might have been printed, will set up a howl when at the conclusion of a musical number on the radio an announcer briefly tells of the merits of a product. Moreover, one may look back a few years and recall the public protests that were made against advertising on the motion-picture screen. Yet, some of this advertising remains, and with less excuse than broadcasting has to offer, for the public pays an admission fee. The public pays a nominal price for newspapers and magazines also, but it costs nothing to hear the best radio program.

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There is, of course, no doubt that many stations underestimate the average intelligence. And in doing this they limit their audience to the less intelligent class. But other stations with greater vision are busy trying to capture those listeners who are interested in the better type of program.

It might interest the public to know just why certain standards of radio programs have been formed. On the staff of every station with any standing there are people who would like to put on more artistic programs. Sometimes they realize their ambitions. But the results, from the "fan-mail" standpoint—and that is the measuring stick a station must use to decide the continuance of various features—have been very disappointing. It may be that people with cultural tastes grow accustomed to listening to the radio. Or it may not occur to them to write an appreciative letter in regard to a program, such as the less intellectual but more enthusiastic fans do. The fact remains that the only circulation figures which a station can show a possible advertiser are based on fan-mail receipts.

Radio stations often are owned directly by some one commercial concern and the policy of the station is therefore dictated by that concern. This is an objectionable situation and one which has not had a good influence on radio programs. Stations owned by newspapers show better taste in their programs than those controlled by more commercial interests. Where a station is a straight commercial corporation and sells its time to every reputable advertiser that wants it and can pay the price, the program must be "edited" by the advertising manager of the company that buys the time.

* * *

Noncommercial programs seldom become extremely popular. By noncommercial is meant those lacking the financial backing of some advertiser. Stations do run a few high-grade noncommercial programs, but with only half-hearted support from the business office, except for one that happens to "catch on." Then an advertiser becomes interested in it and takes it over, usually insisting upon changes that, from an artistic standpoint, take away its best features, but which may make it have more "mass appeal." A few advertisers have been able to see the subtle value of backing a really good program and keeping in the background. But they are not agreed as to whether it pays.

It is probable, however, that radio stations will increase their independence and this will pave the way for better programs. Just as certain advertising methods have been abandoned as a result of experience, so the unpleasant features of radio programs will disappear. It is, perhaps, well to remember that radio is not yet out of its teens, in a broadcasting sense, and is only beginning to find itself.

V. W. S.

Notes From Paris

Big Building Project — THE Chamber of Deputies recently voted 3,000,000,000 francs ($120,000,000) for the construction of 45,000 inexpensive apartments. When these are completed, 195,000 out of 240,000 apartments originally approved will have been erected. The financing of the scheme was the chief objection raised to it in the Chamber, but it was pointed out that the contractors would have to pay the turnover tax and also heavy registration fees, and, most of all, it would provide work for the unemployed.

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Gliding Over Paris — Georges Abrial, a pilot and gliding enthusiast, has completed the first flight over Paris in a glider. M. Abrial was towed by an ordinary airplane from the airdrome of Etampes-Mondésir to the outskirts of Paris, and after flying over the city he headed for Versailles and passed over the palace at an altitude of 4000 feet. According to M. Abrial, the most curious feature of his flight was that his machine flew so silently that he could hear the sounds of the city rising from below. Later M. Abrial said, "There was almost no wind. The sun turned the lakes and fountain ponds of Versailles into burnished silver, and the entire scene was admirable. I have never had such an enjoyable experience in the air."

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New Coins In Circulation — New fifty-centime, one-franc and two-franc pieces have recently been put into circulation by the Bank of France. These were manufactured at the Hotel des Monnaies, the French Mint, on the Quai Conti. The average daily output of the Hotel des Monnaies is 200,000 fifty-centime pieces, and one day in January it reached the figure of 344,000; 180,000 one-franc pieces are struck each day, and a ton and a half of silver and alloy is converted into ten-franc pieces, but the latter are not to be put into circulation until the summer. The mint not only strikes coins, but also manufactures medals to order both for the Government and private parties.

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More Women Drivers — French women do not possess as many privileges as their sisters in some other countries, but they are learning to take full advantage of those which they do have. Until two or three years ago a woman at the wheel of a car was an unusual sight and one that excited comment, but things have changed and more and more women are learning to drive and applying for their licenses. In 1929 the number of licenses issued to women was 39,533, in 1930 it was 45,054, and last year it rose to 50,000.

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Water for Mont Saint-Michel — Coleridge's refrain of "Water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink" will no longer apply to the commune of Mont Saint-Michel, it is announced by the civil authorities of this touristic center. Mont Saint-Michel was originally an island a mile or so off the coast of Brittany, but it was connected with the mainland by a dike in 1875 and is now a peninsula. Although almost surrounded by water, there has been no drinking water for hundreds of years on the peninsula, and the necessary quantities were either gathered in tanks when it rained or brought from the mainland in milk cans. Mont Saint-Michel is to have a water supply of its own, pumped a distance of four miles from the village of Moidrey. Work has already been started on this project, costing 630,000 francs ($25,200), and a pipe line is being laid. Electrically operated pumps will force the water to Mont Saint-Michel, where it will be stored in two reservoirs of 100 cubic meters, or 3500 cubic feet, each.

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An Army Of Gardeners — Almost a thousand gardeners and woodmen are required to keep the flower beds of the Paris parks and gardens a blaze of color from April, and sometimes earlier, to the end of October, to see that the lawns are always green, even in the hottest and driest weather, and to prune and replace the trees when this is necessary. The gardens and hothouses of the municipal florist provided 1,080,400 plants for the parks and the tree nurseries supplied 23,300 trees and 64,944 shrubs for the 1930-31 season.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

A Wave of Internationalism

WE live in this great world at present in a heat wave of internationalism; not the internationalism evolved all by itself, which is the outcome of the development of technics, but of the internationalism as a sense of unity of all humanity, of which the League of Nations is the fruit, the symbol and at the same time the nursing place. For this internationalism is consciously being advertised and the school is also involved in it.

On the other hand, we experience a blazing up of nationalism in its most dangerous appearance, as we have known it also in the years 1871-1914, in the period of armed peace. . . .

Incidentally, as well as historically, these two demonstrations are closely linked together. The propaganda for one stimulates that for the other.—*Prof. Dr. J. H. Gunning Wz.*, as reported in the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant* (Rotterdam).

The First President

THE biography of John Hanson, "First President of the United States," if literally correct in its title, does not divest Washington of his distinction. Hanson was "one of their number" chosen to preside by delegates from states to the Congress under the Articles of Confederation, a few weeks after Cornwallis' surrender, but two years before peace was declared and Washington retired as Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

Washington was the first President invested with "executive power," to be "commander-in-chief of the army and navy," to "make treaties, appoint ambassadors and other public ministers, consuls and judges of the Supreme Court," fill vacancies, grant pardons, convene Congress and execute the laws.—*Louisville* (Ky.) *Courier-Journal.*

A Dry Taxpayer Speaks

I AM just about to pay my personal property tax amounting to about $50. It's rather high, but I don't complain. I remember when I was a drinking man I used to spend at least $10 a week in the saloons. This tax, heavy as it is, is taking far less from my pockets than the saloons did. And I get more satisfaction from paying this tax for the public good than I ever did from the thousands I gave the saloonkeepers. In fact, when I was drinking up $10 a week, I had nothing on which to pay taxes.—*A correspondent in the Cincinnati* (Ohio) *Post.*